The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6681. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1873. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Boutwell's Resignation—The Geneva Award Bill—Brokers' Tax—The Message Regarding Utah.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Secretary Boutwell has burned his bridges behind him. On Feb. 3 he wrote a letter to the President resigning the Secretaryship, his resignation to take effect Feb. 15. That resignation has not yet been withdrawn, but it has been verbally modified, at the request of the President, so as to take effect without condition on March 4.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The discussion of the Geneva Award bill was continued to-day in the House, and was as interesting as any debate of the session. Mr. Peters and Mr. Hale talked earnestly in favor of dating the payment of interest from the time of the loss, and not from the time of the award, inasmuch as this interest had been computed in this manner in making the award, and the Government had received the advantage. Mr. Frye made a vigorous speech in support of the Butler bill, and it made an impression in the House from the fact that Mr. Frye represents the largest ship-building district in Maine, and spoke in behalf of a large proportion of the sufferers by the rebel cruisers. Among those who spoke for the insurance men were Kerr and Beck. The former's argument was legal and so strong that it led Butler to accuse Kerr of having allowed Hon. Wm. M. Evarts to post him. Butler went on to say that Mr. Evarts, since he had been the Government counsel at Geneva, had become the paid attorney of the insurance companies, and was then upon the floor to influence legislation on this matter. Kerr said the statement was false, so far as he was concerned, and counter-charged that Butler was the paid attorney of other claimants. This Butler also denied, and Banks interrupting made the point of order that members had no right to charge falsehood upon each other in open House. Butler, however, finished his ugly thrust at Kerr, and rounded it off with a fine rhetorical flourish about honesty. A motion to lay the entire subject upon the table was then voted down, the Peters and Poland amendments were voted down, and so also was the amendment of Mr. Potter to put the insurance companies on the same footing before the courts with all the other claimants. This proposition, which held supporters among the good lawyers of the House, was lost by a vote of 156 to 35. The Butler bill was then substituted for the Senate bill of Judge Edmunds, which lies upon the Speaker's table, and passed. It will now go to the Senate, and a conference committee will be then appointed.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

Senator Sherman gives free expression to his opinion concerning the brokers' lobby sensation. He says, in substance, that the amendment to the revenue law defining the meaning of the words "capital employed," was petitioned for by the brokers of New-York, whose petitions were referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate. Upon motion of Mr. Fenton the amendment was unanimously adopted in committee in a modified form. The amendment simply defines the meaning of the words in the Revenue law. Neither Mr. Colgate nor any other person ever appeared before the Finance Committee, or before any member of it, to the knowledge of Mr. Sherman, with reference to this matter. Mr. Sherman considers the amendment perfectly right, it having been unanimously agreed to by the Conference Committee, and is approved by every department of the Government. Mr. Sherman says that if any man accuses him of receiving money for doing what is wrong, or what is right, he shall be glad to have such charges proved. Senator Sherman was ignorant of the fact that Judge Sherman was employed by the Stock Exchange, and it is his impression that Judge Sherman was not present in Washington in person during last session of Congress. It is intimated to-night that if the facts which the evidence before the Ways and Means Committee have disclosed are fully proved, a resolution of impeachment of Judge Sherman will be introduced.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SENATOR HARLAN.

The charge is made in Mr. Harlan's case before the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee, that he has been threatened with the publication of the payment to him by Durant of $10,000 in order to have him perform certain legislative offices for the railroad people. It is said that when the question of removing the office of the company from New-York to Boston was before Congress, the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate was about evenly divided on the bill, and Mr. Harlan remaining away from the meeting of the committee, was approached by a person, and shown the stubs of the Durant checks, and threatened with exposure if he did not go into the committee and vote there as was desired, and it is charged that he so acted. Mr. Stevenson indicated a disposition to push inquiries in this direction, but Mr. Harlan does not remember any such occurrence. He gave two or three names of parties who received or used some part of the $10,000.

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

The attempt to take the Illinois and Ohio Two per Cent. bill from the calendar in the Senate, and to set aside the Naval Appropriation bill, was defeated by only four votes. The friends of the bill consider that this development of strength insures its passage.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Apostle Cannon and Delegate Hooper freely express their opinions concerning the message upon Utah affairs. They claim that the Mormons have been convicted without a hearing, and insist that fairness demands that a Congressional committee should investigate the Territory before summary action is taken. Delegate Hooper insists that the suggestion in the message concerning a distinction in the organic act is invidious, in that the same provision occurs in the organic act of New-Mexico, where polygamy does not prevail. Apostle Cannon, however, professes unconcern regarding the results of the message, and doubts the passage of any legislation upon Utah this session. The anti-Mormons, on the other hand, insist that the most vigorous measures for the suppression of polygamy will both be passed and executed.

FACILITATING BUSINESS.

Mr. Anthony's resolution to restrict debate and facilitate business in the Senate during the remainder of the session was taken up to-day and adopted, after over two hours' opposition by the Democrats. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Thurman are great respecters of the old traditions of the Senate, and any proposition directed toward curtailment of their privileges of infinite speech-making excites their opposition. Mr. Conkling made a notable though brief speech, declaring in favor of the adoption of a rule for the previous question in the Senate. He believes that when the time has come in the consideration of any subject when the majority of the Senate are ready to vote, and when speeches are not made to convince Senators and win votes, but to delay business or to affect public sentiment in the country merely, at that time it should be in the power of the majority to bring the Senate to a vote on the main question. Mr. Conkling's idea of the practicability of introducing a previous question into the Senate is approved by many Senators, and there is little doubt some movement will be made in that direction. Mr. Anthony's rule applies only for the remainder of the present session. It will prevent the consideration of amendments proposing general legislation to appropriation bills, it will stop debate except one five minutes' speech by each Senator who has any desire to speak, at any time when the majority of the Senate may direct. The motion for a recess, which is had for the purpose of an evening meeting of the Senate, is made a privileged motion in order at any time, and to be decided without debate. It forbids further special orders to be made during this session. Under the operation of this rule business will be promptly advanced.

A LOBBY AGENT.

One J. K. Herbert, a New-York lobby agent of some notoriety here, has made his appearance in the Credit Mobilier Committee room. He is not a bird of good omen, and the auguries are not propitious.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The promptness with which Minister Washburne was instructed to recognize the French Republic has given rise to a report that Minister Sickles has been directed to recognize that of Spain.

DEFICIENT POSTAGE NOT TO BE CHARGED DOUBLE.

The Postmaster General having submitted to the Attorney-General the question, "Should letters not fully prepaid be charged at the office of delivery with double the deficient postage, or only with the balance not prepaid?" the Attorney-General has, after a full consideration of the different sections of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department, given his opinion that letters not fully prepaid at the time of mailing should not be charged with double the deficient postage, but only with the actual balance not prepaid. Immediately upon the receipt of the opinion the Postmaster-General gave directions that the Post-office Department should conform therewith. In considering the question which had been submitted by the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General says: "Let it be noticed, in the first place, that the rate of postage chargeable on all letters for their transmission through the mail is fixed, by section 156 of the Postal act, at three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. With respect to this description of mail matter then, the phrase 'one full rate of postage,' used in section 151, means simply the amount of postage required to be paid for a half ounce of such matter, viz., three cents, so that the latter section applies whenever a letter exceeding a half ounce in weight, on which at least three cents postage (one full rate) has been paid, is deposited at the Post-office for mailing. In such case, though full postage, or the amount chargeable under section 156, may not have been paid on the letter, yet it is the duty of the post-master at the mailing-office to forward the same to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, &c., and this unpaid rate the Attorney-General understands to signify such rate or rates of postage as had not been paid on the letter or other matter at the time of mailing it, and with which it was then chargeable by law, in addition to the rate or rates of postage that had been paid thereon."

NAVAL CHANGES.

Commander Joseph N. Miller has been detached from the naval station at New-London, and ordered to the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington; Medical Inspector A. Z. Gibson has been detached from the Medical Board of Examiners at Washington, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Medicines and Surgery; Surgeon Geo. H. Cook has been detached from the Terror, and ordered to return home and await orders.

FRACTIONAL AND NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division during the week was $420,000; shipments, $584,000; shipments of notes, $1,200,000; amount held by the Treasurer as security for circulating notes, $387,062,500; and for deposits of public money, $15,660,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $344,859; for the month, to date, $4,650,680; for the fiscal year, $74,618,549. National bank currency outstanding, $343,332,729.

ISSUE OF NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

The Treasury to-day issued seven million of the new five per cents to the Syndicate, upon the receipt of their certificates and the deposit of an equal amount of five-twenty bonds, as security for payment. One million was issued yesterday, on the same conditions. The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the syndicate, as called for by them.

WAGES OF GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

At a meeting of the Columbia Typographical Union, held this evening, resolutions were adopted, reciting that certain employing printers of Washington have appeared before the Senate Committee on Public Printing, urging such legislation as would secure a reduction of the wages paid to the printers in the Government office—this Union condemns such action as unwarranted by any consideration of justice or equity; also that the thanks of the Union are due to Hon. A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, for his argument before the same Committee in opposition to any reduction of wages.

LOUISIANA.

Proposed Arrest of Fusion Tax Collectors on Charges of Embezzlement and Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The fusion cabal, with all their frauds, misrepresentations, and committees, finding that they cannot obtain any sympathy or support from Congressional intervention, or procure any aid or comfort in that quarter in sustaining their frauds or their bogus legislation, are meditating schemes of vengeance upon the Federal and State Judiciary. This is done because the judges of those courts have dared to maintain the laws against the plottings of these would-be Catalines. The judges of the Federal and State Courts are constantly abused, insulted, and defied through the columns of the *Picayune*. The object of all this virulence is to deter the courts from meting out to these conspirators and violators of law the just punishment due them for their open and insolent contempts of court and criminal offenses, of which they are notoriously guilty. To-day I learned that two of Warmoth's pet tax collectors will be arrested on Monday next upon charges of embezzlement and defalcation. One is L. E. Lemarc, Tax Collector for the Second District of this city. He is a defaulter in the sum of $36,000. The other is Victor Gerodias, Collector for the Fourth District of this city. He is a defaulter in the sum of $20,000. The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, on Monday, will take up criminal charges against Warmoth and Blanchard, in connection with frauds and ballot-box stuffing during the Fall elections. The evidence is said to be conclusive enough to secure their indictment and conviction.

Another Murderer Sentenced to the Gallows.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The trial of John F. Osborne, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mathews at Yates City, Ill., in August last, was concluded at Galesburg this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and fixing the penalty of death by hanging. The trial has excited intense interest, and the attendance of spectators has been immense. The evidence against Osborne was entirely circumstantial, but was of the strongest character. There has been few doubts as to his guilt, and when he was first arrested it was with the greatest difficulty that he was saved from the clutches of the mob, who had gathered with the intention of hanging him.

FRANCE.

Scandals in the Assembly—Hard Words and Their Result—The Latest Frauds on the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

At the hour I write it is probable that the Assembly at Versailles is in the midst of an exciting discussion. Yesterday's session closed amid the greatest confusion, leaving all parties nearly wild with indignation and excitement. The incident which gave rise to the scene recalls a great many curious souvenirs. It will be remembered that very bitter charges were made against the officials of the Empire on account of the contracts of the war, and that those contracts gave rise to an exciting debate. Dividing the war contracts into two classes, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier found that only one-tenth belonged to the account of the Empire, those of the first class, and nine-tenths to the men of September. His speech denouncing the men of the first class will be recalled, together with the reply of M. Rouher, since the Duke made this an occasion for a very violent diatribe against the Empire. Only five or six persons were thus directly accused, and two of them—the Comte de Palikao and M. Clément Duvernois—were able to prove their innocence to the satisfaction of even their enemies. This was no easy thing to do, but all parties were effectually silenced. The rest were contractors, and all of those who had contracts solely from the Empire have relieved themselves of responsibility, so that of this first class not a single allegation was substantiated by proof. As an example, I may briefly recite the case of the American contractor, Mr. Frear. The Duke denounced him as a swindler—using the word *escroc*, according to the reporters present, but changing it in the official report. On being asked by Mr. Frear's lawyer if he had used the word, his only reply was that "he was not in the habit of using such language." Eight law-suits grew out of these charges, and to the credit of Mr. Frear it must be said that he has already gained six of them, and the other two are delayed for very good reasons—the parties to them cannot appear, as one of them is now serving out a term in prison for swindling, and the other has fled. Mr. Frear is now waiting to get his money, to which the legal tribunals say he is justly entitled, and he will then ask the Assembly for leave to prosecute the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier for libel. His evidence will be the decision of the courts. In this he will be joined by the other parties denounced, and, although it is morally certain that the demand will be refused, the discussion upon it will dispose of the former charges, made with inconceivable lightness, and without a fair examination of the facts. Indeed, they were made solely upon ex parte evidence, the offer of the parties accused to appear for examination being refused, for the object was not so much to get at the truth as to make a political point useful at the moment.

LATEST DISCOVERIES.

After many months of waiting came the turn of the contracts of the men of September, and this time the Duke was more cautious. He was obliged to be so, since a number of the parties accused are his own colleagues in the Assembly. The work has been done with care, and a most scandalous state of things revealed. Never was there a report which showed more outrageous swindles perpetrated upon the treasury, or more open robberies of the army, the communes, and the government. M. Naquet could not deny the millions laid to his charge, but simply pleaded inexperience, and each man in turn has entered the same plea, or has tried to shuffle out of the charge by urging the difficulties of the situation. Each man claims that while perfectly honest himself, he was surrounded by swindlers and thieves. Yesterday it was the turn of M. Challemel-Lacour, the professor who was taken by M. Gambetta for the post of Prefect of Lyons. In a long and rambling speech, but full of bitterness and invective, this gentleman said he was unable to do anything on account of the excitement among the people, and was forced to let the revolutionary committees have pretty much their own way. In very strong language he abused the parliamentary report against him, and the reporter; and wanted to know what good it did to revive these old passions when the public mind was growing tranquil. The substance of a short reply to this argument was that every criminal who violated the laws was very anxious to have his little affair hushed up, and could see no good in bringing it before the public. Among those attacked was M. Carayon-Latour, who commanded a brigade of Mobiles near Lyons. He had said nothing during the speech of M. Challemel, but now calmly entered the tribune to make the following declaration:

I was sent to Lyons during the war at the head of a battalion of Mobiles. I was painfully surprised to find the red flag floating from all the public edifices. My battalion was sent to the Village of Vénissieux, close by Lyons, and there again I found the red flag of the Commune; but I had not been there four hours before ordering this flag removed. That act provoked on the part of the Mayor and the Municipal Council a mortal hatred against me and my soldiers. I ought to say that my Mobiles conducted themselves admirably at Vénissieux; but the Mayor of the village made a most unjust report to the Prefect at Lyons against us. I saw this report. M. Challemel-Lacour sent it to Gen. Bressolles, with this annotation in his own hand-writing: "Have all those men shot!" (*Faites-moi fusiller tous ces gens-là.*)

M. Carayon-Latour said no more, but, as can be understood, the words produced a startling effect. There were cries on every side. The former prefect actually staggered into the tribune, and in his confusion he at first admitted the possibility of such an order, then said he did not recall it to mind, that it was exaggerated, and, at any rate, the order must be produced in his own handwriting before he was called upon to answer for it. A member cried that it had been destroyed, whereupon, amid cries of "Oh! oh!" M. Challemel-Lacour denied its having existed. M. Lasserre then said: "I have to state to the Assembly that I have heard from Gen. Bressolles himself that the paper to which allusion has been made had most certainly been in his hands." There was great emotion at these words, heightened by the cry of a member, who said: "The word of Hon. M. Carayon-Latour is quite enough for this Assembly." The Right rose en masse and with the utmost agitation, and exclamations of all kinds were hurled across the chamber. Several members of the Left became very aggressive in language and manner, while M. Langlois, after tearing his own hair and making it stand on end, went about shaking his fists and roaring like a lion. In the midst of an inconceivable tumult, M. Grévy shouted that the debate was adjourned until to-day, and thus put an end to the session by putting on his hat and by leaving his chair. It was a long time ere the confusion ceased, and fears of a rough and tumble fight in the hall were expressed by several of the reporters. Probably a night's reflection will calm this agitation in a measure, but it is certain that some hard words will be used to-day. Great indignation is expressed by the army at this revelation, and all the more since M. Challemel-Lacour, Gambetta's friend, and one of the immaculates of the 4th of September, has been exceedingly bitter in his accusations against others.

M. JULES FAVRE.

M. Jules Favre has again distinguished himself. After watching the career of this gentleman, one comes to understand something of lucky and unlucky men. Ever since the Assembly met at Versailles, M. Favre has persistently denied the constituent powers of that body, and in nearly every debate we find his interruptions, saying, "This Assembly has no power to vote this law, it is not constituent." He has argued that the Assembly had no right whatever to vote a constitution or to make a government, and that a new assembly must be elected by the people. But this was at a moment when the Bonapartists and Monarchists were considered strong, and able, were they to unite, to vote a government. Believing that the Republicans would now have a majority in the chamber, M. Favre has "gone back on himself," and now calls upon the Assembly to vote the Republic, it having the power to do so. If this proposition does not turn out to the disadvantage of the Republic it will not be the fault of M. Favre. The Monarchists yet have a majority, and it is just such acts as this which would make them unite to vote the Monarchy, as it did when Louis Philippe was elected. M. Favre chooses the moment when there are very strong hopes of the fusion.

ARRESTS OF INTERNATIONALISTS.

Over twenty members of the International have just been arrested in Paris, most of them being superior workmen in the railway machine-shops and in the larger manufactories. Wishing to show the infamy of the last circular of this society, the *Gazette de France* publishes it, thereby violating the law, not with the best motive in the world. The editor was sentenced to a fine of 500 francs, and to fifteen days' imprisonment.

THE PRESIDENCY.

President Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson Officially Notified of Their Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant and read to him the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1873.

SIR: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Vice-President, acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, opened and counted the votes of the electors of the United States for President and Vice-President of the United States. By the count it was ascertained and declared that you were duly elected President for the term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your administration during the term for which you are now elected, will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without respect to section or party division.

(Signed,) JOHN SHERMAN, On behalf of the Senate.
H. L. DAWES,
JAMES B. BECK,
On behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the committee for their attention, and said he accepted the office and would endeavor, in the future as in the past, to discharge the duties intrusted to him by the people to the best of his ability.

The committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter similar in part to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice-President of the United States, and concluding as follows:

We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people of the United States. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the Government during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure we state the universal feeling of the respective houses to which we belong when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good-will.

Mr. Wilson thanked the committee for their congratulations, and for their assurances of the good-will of both houses of Congress. He gratefully accepted the high trust confided to him by the people of the United States, and said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position assigned to him with zeal, fidelity, and impartiality. He expressed, too, the hope that the coming four years would be consecrated, by those entrusted with power, to the peace, unity, and development of the country, and that those in every department of the Government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of duties well done, and with the approval of their countrymen.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Preparations for the Coronation of the Emperor of China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The steamer Japan arrived from China, this afternoon, with seven cases of small-pox on board. The ship was sent to quarantine.

The steamer Japan brings Hong Kong dates to the 24th of January.

Great preparations were making at that time for the coronation and accession of the Emperor.

Numerous wrecks in the China seas are reported, among them the steam-ship Sedan and bark Lillian Castle.

There are unpleasant rumors of an agitation against foreigners being fomented in the Province of Shantung.

The Japan *Gazette*, of Jan. 23, says the articles which are to represent Japan at the Austrian Exhibition were displayed in Yashika in the Castle during December last. They form a decidedly interesting collection.

The Emperor gave an audience on New Years to the foreign representatives. A short congratulatory address was read by the Italian Minister on behalf of the diplomatic corps, which was graciously replied to by His Majesty.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A.M.—The barometer has very generally fallen since Friday night. It is now lowest in Missouri and Arkansas, and highest off the southern coast of New-England. The barometer has risen at most stations. The weather continues clear over New-England, but cloudy elsewhere. It is snowing over Maryland, but raining from Virginia to Missouri, and southward to the Gulf. Clearing weather is reported on the Texas coast; south-easterly winds prevail in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States; north-east winds over Illinois and the Lower Lakes. Westerly winds, with rain, have been reported from San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Western Gulf States, on Sunday, partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the eastern, Gulf and South Atlantic States, winds veering to the south-west and south, with threatening weather and occasional rain; from North Carolina to New-England, south-east to north-east winds and rain or snow; from New-York to Wisconsin, north-east winds with rain or snow; for Washington, D. C., on Sunday, rainy and cloudy weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 25°; 6 A. M., 26°; 9 A. M., 30½°; 12 M., 36°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 37°; 9 P. M., 35°; 12 P. M., 34½°. Average temperature yesterday, 32⅝°; average temperature for the week, 26°.

Trade Statistics of Peru—Work on the New Railways.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—Dates from Lima to the 27th ult. have been received.

In 1870, 2,500,000 quintals of nitrate were shipped from Peruvian ports to all markets abroad. In 1871, this figure was increased to 3,600,000 quintals, and in 1872 reached the very respectable sum of 4,420,000 quintals.

The Karnac, of the German line, which left Callao for Hamburg on the 8th of January last, grounded near Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan. In order to float her it would be necessary to take some cargo out, but there was no doubt of her ultimate safety, as the sea was very smooth.

The railways from Arequipa to the large interior cities of Cuzco and Puno are being pushed forward with much energy, the natural obstructions to be overcome rendering the labor one of extreme difficulty.

ENGLISH NOTES.

The Welsh Strike—Mr. Ruskin and a "Rich Man's Expenditure"—The Case of Dr. Hessell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The Welsh colliers are still out on strike, and there is no prospect of their returning to work. Altogether, some 80,000 men are now idle. The masters have proposed as a compromise to grant an increase of wages if the men will agree to the "double-shift" system—that is, to relays of men going into the pits, one relay succeeding another. In this way the digging of the coal would be greatly expedited, while the working expenses would be reduced. A much smaller part of the ground would have to be kept open than at present, and there would be a great saving in repairs, &c. The leaders of the Union, as might be expected, resist this proposal. The great object of unionism is to obstruct and delay work, to spread it over the longest possible period of time and over the greatest number of workers. It is obvious that work done by "double shifts" would be done much more rapidly than by a single body of workmen. The first principle of unionism is that whatever facilitates production is an injury to working-men. It is assumed that there is only a fixed amount of work to be done, and that it must not be used up too rapidly. Of course, the point of view of the working men, though unreasonable economically, is not unreasonable in every way. The capitalist is in a great hurry to make a fortune, and to retire on it. The working man having no hope of an easy old age, is more concerned to make his life comfortable and easy from day to day. In reality, however, the "double shift" system would be the most effectual means of securing more leisure to the laboring men, and to this system in coal mines and other things people here are now tending. A good deal of apprehension has been entertained as to the peace of the district in which this vast body of idle, angry, and, in a great degree, destitute men are collected; and care has been taken to have troops moved quietly to points whence they could be quickly conveyed by train to the scene of disturbances, if any occurred. As yet, however, although there is probably plenty of moral intimidation, there has been no physical violence, except in one or two trifling isolated cases. The Welsh are called a savage race when roused, but as yet their conduct has been orderly enough. A letter has been sent to Mr. W. R. Greg, well known as "W. R. G.," the signature appended to his letters in the newspapers, warning him to take care what he says against working men, as an arm may be found long enough to reach him from Wales. A pretty picture of a coffin ornaments the letter, which is, of course, a joke. Mr. Greg has sent the document to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, with an intimation that in his opinion it is always the editor or subeditor of the journal in which anything offensive appears who is shot.

MR. RUSKIN.

By the way, a curious controversy as to a rich man's expenditure has arisen, in which "W. R. G." and Mr. Ruskin have taken the chief part. "W. R. G." began the dispute by attacking Mr. Goldwin Smith for having represented a rich man as consuming the maintenance of several hundred poor families. "W. R. G." pointed out that the rich man did in fact support a great many poor families, who were employed in his house or on his estates, and that it was false to say that he himself consumed all he spent. The subject of the controversy is a very old one, and those who care to study it in detail may turn to Mill's *Political Economy*. I need not trouble you with an economical sermon. I will only quote a passage from one of Ruskin's letters, which is highly characteristic of the writer. Mr. Ruskin, of course, is rather against "W. R. G.," and in answer to the question "Where does the rich man get his means of living?" offers himself as a witness:

Well, for the point in question, the most exemplary manner of answer is simply to state how I got my own, or rather how my father got them for me. He and his partners entered into what your correspondent mellifluously styles "a mutually beneficent partnership" with certain laborers in Spain. These laborers produced from the earth, annually, a certain number of bottles of wine. These productions were sold by my father and his partners, who kept nine-tenths, or thereabouts, of the price themselves, and gave one-tenth, or thereabouts, to the laborers. In which state of mutual beneficence my father and his partners naturally became rich, and the laborers as naturally remained poor. Then my good father gave all his money to me, (who never did a stroke of work in my life worth my salt, not to mention my dinner,) and so far from finding his money "grow" in my hands, I never try to buy anything with it. The people tell me "money isn't what it was in your father's time; everything is so much dearer." I should be heartily glad to learn from your correspondent as much pecuniary botany, as will enable me to set my money agrowing.

Mr. Ruskin has for some time been living at Brantwood, on the shore of Coniston Lake, one of the wildest and most secluded of the Cumberland lakes. He fancied that in town society was getting too much for him, and that he had better shut himself up alone with nature, at least for a while.

THE CASE OF DR. HESSELL.

A strong feeling of sympathy is expressed for the unlucky Dr. Hessell, a German clergyman, lately married, and on his way abroad to discharge clerical duties, who was arrested by the police on suspicion of having murdered the poor prostitute in Great Coram-street. The supposed murderer is described as a foreigner, with a moustache and rather a dirty face. This description unfortunately applies to a vast number of foreigners to be seen about town, and several have already been arrested on suspicion. There was absolutely nothing to connect Hessell with the case except his foreign looks, and the fact that some of his handkerchiefs were stained with blood. An inquiry at the hotel where he resided with his wife would have shown the police that he could not have had an opportunity of committing the murder. He has been, of course, fully acquitted, but he has been to great suffering and expense, and a subscription is being raised for him.

THE TICHBOURNE CASE.

It is thought that the judges have been rather making too much of contempt of court in connection with this case. Mr. Onslow and Mr. Whalley were two well-known public men, and it could not be tolerated that they should go about the country spreading reports that the government and all sorts of people were in a conspiracy against the claimant, and that he could not get a fair trial. But the court might have made this clear by a lighter sentence than a fine of £100 apiece. This week, however, they have outdone themselves in this way. They have fined a crack-brained barrister £500 for talking disrespectfully of the Chief Justice, with three months imprisonment into the bargain. The claimant himself has been bound over to hold his tongue for three months, that is till the trial comes on. The Judge even threw out a hint that they would not permit the newspapers to refer to the particulars of the case at all. According to this theory the claimant is to be regarded as somebody just dropped from the clouds, of whom absolutely nothing is known. This is a very pretty judicial ideal, but it is quite impossible to prevent people from recollecting that the result of the first trial was not favorable to his claims, and that the Chief-Justice sent him to Newgate on a charge of perjury. Sir Joseph McKenna, Mr. Harvey Lewis, M. P., and some others, have just been ordered by the Court of Chancery to make good £250,000 which they had taken from a bank under their charge to speculate with. To-day Sir Joseph writes to the papers to say that there is to be an appeal, and that everybody is bound to suspend their judgment until this appeal, which may never be proceeded with, is settled. This is the sort of thing that would suit Jay Gould very well.

F. H. J.

SHOCKING DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones—Twenty-One Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The steam-boat Henry A. Jones, from Houston, for Galveston, with a cargo of 442 bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire this morning, in Galveston Bay. Twenty-one lives were lost, including Capt. J. J. Price, first clerk, and James B. Hogan, second clerk, both well-known steam-boat men.

Narrative of a Survivor.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 15.—The steamer Charles Forbes brought to this city the rescued persons from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones, among them Assistant Pilot David G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars: When about three miles above Redfish Bar, at 4:50 this morning, the watchman on the lower deck called out, "Redfish light in sight." The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down-stairs. When he got below he found that the fire had wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had 442 bales of cotton, a lot of hides, &c., on board, and a barge in tow.

About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire, and was cut loose from the burning boat and floated away. Murphy, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the firewall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain the whole vessel and cargo were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. The following are known to be lost: J. J. Price, first clerk; James Hagen, second clerk; William Murphy, first engineer; Peter Patterson, cooper; John Cummings, D. Turner, John Callahan, Christopher Shelby, James Brown, William Hughes, H. Harity, Wm. Brady, White Charley, deck-hands; Bob Gilles, fireman; W. McGuire, first cook; W. Bishop, second cook; one boy, name unknown; Alfred, cabin-boy; Alexander Botts, cabin-boy; and two stokers, names unknown. There were forty-eight persons on board, and twenty-seven were saved. Loss, $60,000, to the Direct Navigation Company; no insurance.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The deaths in Boston, the past week, numbered 150, including 17 from small-pox.

William T. Sargent, postmaster at Kezar Falls, Me., who was charged with opening and robbing letters, was acquitted yesterday.

Frederick Northrup, a brakeman on the Central Railroad, was killed at West Albany, yesterday, while coupling cars.

The thermometer in Brunswick, Me., yesterday morning was 12° below zero; in Farmington, 10° to 12°, and in Lisbon, 18° below.

It is supposed that James Sydenham, who was found dead on the road near Newburg, N. Y., on the 14th inst., was run over while intoxicated.

A Frenchman, lately from Camden, Me., was drowned in the Presumpscot River, at Saccarappa, on Thursday. He leaves a wife and family.

The house, store, and barn of Harrison P. Tabor, at Belmont Corner, six miles from Belfast, Me., were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss, $3,000.

In the case of David Moore, for the murder of his wife at Dover, N. J., the jury after being out four and a half hours, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

George J. B. Garvie, charged with stealing $1,200 from the schooner Minna, from Nova Scotia, in January, has been arrested in Minneapolis, Minn., and will soon be brought to Boston for trial.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee was not in session yesterday. The committee do not expect to examine any more witnesses, with the exception of Gen. Dodge, whose arrival in Washington is still awaited.

The jury in the case of Wm. Wilcox, charged with the murder of Jacob Seib, yesterday afternoon, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the third degree, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business Saturday: Currency, $5,164,482 39; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,435,000; coin, $64,816,378 74, including coin certificates, $22,851,000.

The Homeopathic doctors, who appealed to the Massachusetts Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Massachusetts Medical Society from expelling them from that body, have met with an adverse decision, the court holding that the Medical Society has the right to enforce its own rules.

Mr. Raymond, the San Francisco agent of the Australian Steam-ship line, says he has no apprehension for the safety of the steamer Nevada, which is over due seventeen days, schedule time. He thinks the steamer put in at Honolulu for repairs, and will remain there until the arrival of the Moses Taylor. She will probably transfer her mails to that steamer.

England and Canada—A Newspaper's Views and a Poet's Censure.

The London *Times*, in its issue of Feb. 9, observes that the Laureate in his recently-published "Ode to the Queen," exulting in the loyalty of the nation to the Throne, calls to witness among others the loyalty of

That true North whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us—"Keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! Friends, your love
Is but a burthen; loose the band and go."

It would be affectation, the *Times* says, to pretend not to understand the reference here intended. The poet plainly has in his mind the observations we made, or are supposed to have made, immediately after the publication of the San Juan award on the expediency of considering practically the emancipation of Canada. But it was no new moral we drew, for it had been suggested over and over again for some years past. The English Cabinet, overwhelmed with affairs at home, knew nothing of the mind and character of the United States, and in assuming the conduct of negotiations at Washington concerning local questions of Canadian interest, they put themselves, and must always put themselves, in a false position. It was on behalf of Canada we declared that from this time forth Canadians ought to look after their own business themselves. Canada is big enough, it is strong enough, it is intelligent enough; and if there were any deficiency in any of these points, it would be supplied by the education of self-reliance. In the East the law of caste constrains the son to be as his father was before him, and the head of a family is at the head of a household in which his sons and his sons' wives, his nephews, his grandsons, and their wives, are gathered about him. Suppose the case of a father thus situated saying to his children, "The practice of the West is better, where children go forth to seek their fortune and become centres of households of their own, and that moral strength of character is developed under which they have made us and ours a subject race." Would some priest or poet cry out at the profanity "a strain to shame us," and ask whether it was the tone of a father that suggested "Loose the band and go?" It is most probable that the wisdom of the parent would be so arrested. If we suffer a similar misconstruction, we may regret it, but we cannot depart from our counsel. We repeat to-day the words we addressed to Canadians three months since: "Take up your freedom; your days of apprenticeship are over."

Desertion of a Mexican Garrison.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 14.—Last night the garrison at Fort Cosamala became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort to the outside and discharging them. The men, 200 in number, took all their arms. They were pursued by the cavalry.

It is rumored the Mexican Government is preparing to remove Cortina, and a pronunciamento is anticipated from him.

REPUBLICAN SPAIN.

Minister Sickles Congratulates Señor Figueras on the Establishment of the New Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Señor Figueras, and addressed him as follows:

"Pursuant to orders from my Government, I salute your Excellency upon the establishment of the Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of Government was effected is a happy auspice of a glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of the Continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the Empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your Excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country."

Señor Figueras, in reply to Mr. Sickles, said his grave responsibility would overwhelm him were it not for such moments as the present, "when you so eloquently convey the robust voice of the American people in blessing and acclaiming the advent of the Republic, which moderate energy achieved and prudence will preserve.

"If the United States is indebted to Spain for the discoverer of the American Continent, Spain is indebted to the United States for the founder of the new social order. Spain will remember the worthy example set her by the United States."

Separation of Church and State—The Army Opposed to the Republic—Don Carlos Moving.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry, are the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of judges for life. Bills providing for the same will soon be presented to the National Assembly.

Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch acknowledging the receipt of the congratulations of the South Americans in Paris, says to them that they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under a republican form of government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of deputies to the National Assembly, from Cuba, before arrangements for reforms in that island are made.

The Government intends to suppress the ministries of colonies, justice, and public works, and to abolish the system of retiring on pensions officials unless over sixty years of age.

The snow in Biscay and Navarre prevents operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists in those provinces.

Señor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly, to-day, providing for the abolition of capital punishment.

The Government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard. It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium, and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

The establishment of the Republic was celebrated in this city last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded with people, but there was no disorder. Dispatches from the provinces report that tranquillity continues everywhere, excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

It is said, however, that the army is opposed to the Republic, and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke of Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north at Pancorvo, a town in a mountain defile in the Province of Burgos.

The appointment of Gen. Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is denied. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to another command of equal prominence.

The official *Gazette* will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the Spanish militia.

Reports that an Alfonsist pronunciamento had been issued in the south-western portion of Spain, are to-day pronounced to be absolutely without foundation.

Dispatches have been received here from New-York, stating that some of the journals of that City publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding other very important matters pressing upon the government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

In the Assembly, to-day, bills were read, granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in recent republican demonstrations, and declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Señor Echegaray, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation. "Respect for right" will be the motto of the Republic.

Montemar has resigned his place as Spanish Minister to Italy. Missionaire will probably succeed him. The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

GERMANY.

Electoral Reform in Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—Prince Auersperg, the President of the Council, introduced an electoral reform bill in the Reichsrath to-day. It provides for direct elections for members of the Lower House and for an increase of their number.

The bill was referred to the Constitutional Committee.

Alleged Official Corruption in Prussia.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Herr Lasker announced that he accepted the royal message appointing a commission to investigate the alleged official corruption, and withdrew the motion he had made for the appointment of an investigating committee.

Railroad Accident at Medina, N. Y.

MEDINA, N. Y., Feb. 15.—While freight-train No. 42, going east, was passing over a bridge across a street in this village, about 6 o'clock this evening, the structure gave way. Six cars fell into the street, and down an embankment about twenty feet. The engine and part of the train ran over and killed an unknown man on a bridge some rods east of the broken bridge. No train-men were injured. It will take some days to repair the bridge.

The Debt of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—A conference of the State bond-holders with the Joint Committee of the Legislature, assembled in the Senate chamber this afternoon. Nearly $3,000,000 were represented. After a full and free interchange of views the conference adjourned until Tuesday evening, at which time the Joint Committee were requested to present some plan for the adjustment of the public debt.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HOME.

When daily tasks are done, and tired hands
Lie still and folded on the resting knee,
When loving thoughts have leave to loose their bands,
And wander over past and future free;
When visions bright of love and hope fulfilled,
Bring weary eyes a spark of olden fire;
One castle fairer than the rest we build.
One blessing more than others we desire;
A home, our home, wherein all waiting past,
We two may stand together, and alone;
Our patient taskwork finished, and at last
Love's perfect blessedness and peace our own.
Some little nest of safety and delight,
Guarded by God's angels day and night.

We cannot guess if this dear home shall lie
In some green spot empowered with arching trees,
Where bird-notes joined with brook-notes gliding by,
Shall make us music as we sit at ease.
Or if amid the city's busy din
Is built the nest for which we look and long,
No sound without shall mar the peace within,
The calm of love that time has proved so strong.
Or if, ah! solemn thought, this home of ours
Doth lie beyond the world's confusing noise;
And if the nest be built in Eden's bowers,
What do we still, but silently rejoice?
We have a home, but of its happy state
We know not yet. We are content to wait.

DAME CUMBERBACH AND THE LITTLE MARKET-GARDENERS.

IN TWO CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

Little Katty was a waif upon London streets, belonging to nobody, yet somehow getting more care bestowed on her than often falls to the lot of the children of the poor. Her mother had lived in the neighborhood of Covent Garden Market, and when she died the market-women could not find it in their hearts to send the child to the workhouse. One kept her a week and another a fortnight; one bought her a frock, and another a pair of shoes; and when she grew older, they set her up in business. When they came in early with their baskets from the country, or filled them out of the gardeners' carts, they would each save a little something for Katty out of their stores—a clump of fresh primulas, or a root of musk, a rose for a gentleman's button-hole, or a handful of herbs. Katty would hover about the crossings or pose herself against a lamp-post, and would be sure to have earned her supper when the day was done. At the age of fifteen she was a thrifty woman of business, with peachy cheeks and laughing eyes, and a sweet and merry voice which made the people stay to buy. None other could make such a picture, with an armful of fresh roses, or a basket of white lilies, or a heap of glowing tulips perched on the shoulder. People would turn their heads for a glimpse of the roguish face which looked out on them through a moving bush of bloom. She seemed unprotected, yet had a friend in every street, from the asthmatic old umbrella-mender down to the whole regiment of youthful shoe-blacks.

The person who loved Katty best in the world was Dan, the market-gardener's lad from Applethorpe; a strong active youth with reddish hair and a pair of tender gray eyes that might have belonged to any woman. His voice had a cheery ring, perhaps from his keeping company with the larks, and he smiled as if accustomed to have the sun on his face. His breath, like the country air, had a puff of strength in it, and the stamp of his foot on the London pavement had the honest clink of a spade in the furrow. His father had been a market-gardener. When he died his gardens had passed into other hands, and his widow had almost worn her eyes blind with sewing, to keep herself and son out of the grave or the workhouse. Now her son was nearly a man, and could get a man's full wages for his work. He worked in the very gardens which his father had owned for years, and had a gallant hope of some day winning them back.

One Summer morning Dan was rumbling along the road from Applethorpe in his gardener's cart, on his master's business to Covent Garden Market. All the way as he went he left a track of fragrance on the twilight air of the dawn. Round about his knees were packed heaps of mint and sweet marjoram, sheaves of spicy lavender, and bundles of pungent thyme. In front of his cart stood a row of budding and blooming rose trees, and baskets of late strawberries nestled between fresh lettuces and peas. As he drove past the sleeping farm-houses the cocks crowed, and a crimson light crept out from under the edges of the sky behind the trees, and made all the fields blush and the cottage windows twinkle. The sun was blazing brightly when he arrived at the market; and there was Katty waiting for him, in her fresh cotton gown, with her coarse yellow bonnet tipped over her eyes.

"Oh, Dan! oh, Katty!" A little brown hand was squeezed by a big red one; and the little girl made herself busy, picking and choosing out of the cartful of country sweets.

"I have two bits of extra business with you to-day, Katty," said Dan, "so you might first sit down on these cauliflowers and let's have it out at once!"

"Goodness!" cried Katty, mischievously, "to think of Dan having more in his mind besides the cabbages!"

"You won't laugh when I tell you about my first piece of business," said Dan. "It is about that poor Mrs. Huckleberry who lives under the hedge of our pea-field. One of her children is sick, and they're nearer starving than ever; and she a lady with rich friends all the time. Last night she came to me and her face was white, and 'Oh, Dan!' said she, 'will you take this to London with you, and see if it mightn't be sold? I've worked at it night and day,' she said, 'and it's a thing that ladies wear. It ought to fetch two or three guineas; and maybe Jacky needn't die.'"

"Oh, dear!" cried Katty, piteously, and opened Mrs. Huckleberry's parcel.

"It's very lovely lace, Dan; but you don't expect me to buy it. I'm afraid my basket would tear it, for it's to be worn on a lady's shoulders."

"I knew you'd have your joke at it," laughed Dan; "but you'll manage the matter somehow."

Katty spread the thing on her lap, a lace pelerine of most delicate pattern, and presently clapped her hands crying, "I'll sell it this day to Lady Cumberbach!"

A great lumbering carriage came along the pavement at this moment and stopped among the baskets, the empty hampers, and the flower-pots. Everybody stared at it, for gentlefolks do not make their purchases at six o'clock in the morning; and one bystander said to another, "It is that mad Dame Cumberbach!"

"No sooner said than done!" cried Katty, "for here is the old lady herself!"

Lady Cumberbach was sitting up between the windows of her coach like a mummy in a glass case, her face like a mask of parchment, shriveled up into a thousand wrinkles, a patch of rouge on either cheek, and a bunch of silvered curls hanging over her witch-like eyes. Up to her peaked chin she was wrapped in furs, though the month was July. In an instant her head was thrust out of the window.

"Little Katty, come here! I will not be kept waiting on that great lout from the country. What have you got to show me? A rose-tree with a hundred blossoms? A lily ten feet high? I'm dying for something new. I'm tired of everything!"

"I know!" cried Katty, and plunged among the flower-pots, seized on a prickly shrub, and began plaiting Dan's lace into a lily before his eyes, pinched it and puckered it, and finally fixed it as a monster blossom on a branch of the shrub; then was on the carriage-step in a twinkling.

"Eh, what!" cried the old lady. "Good heavens! where are my spectacles? You don't mean to say it is really a new flower!"

"Only five guineas!" said Katty. "A flower at this moment, and something else when you will." And she plucked the supposed blossom and flung the lace across the old woman's knees.

"Ah, you clever monkey, you will certainly keep me alive these many years with your tricks. This lace is really charming. Here are your five guineas, child, and I hope you did not steal the thing. And now some flowers, quick! I'm longing for something fresh from the country!"

Katty did not need to be bidden twice; sped back to Dan and dropped the guineas into his hand, and flashed back to the carriage with her arms full of the sweetest the cart had brought. They were packed round the weird old lady till she looked like the bad fairy in the garden of the princess, snuffing their sweet perfume, and pressing their shrinking blossoms to her poor old cheeks. Even this was not enough, for she caught Katty by the hand, and pulled her into the carriage.

"Sit here beside me," she said. "There is plenty of room left, and you must drive round the Park with me, and come home to breakfast. I tell you, child, I will have you, so you need not pull away. Your merry voice is life to me—and I'm dying for something fresh. I can't sleep at night, and it's the staleness of everything round me that keeps me awake; and I can't eat or drink because everything tastes so moldy. If I don't eat nor sleep I shall die; so come and keep me alive, you monkey; come and keep me alive!"

In spite of Katty's struggles, the door was shut, the coachman touched his horses, and the coach set off; the old lady nodding with excitement, and Katty making rueful faces through the window back at Dan, who remained disconsolate among his cauliflowers and roses, with his second piece of business untransacted on his hands.

Lady Cumberbach lived in a tall, gaunt house, in a square, with four servants, two tom-cats, a parrot, a dog, and a monkey. Her rooms were luxuriously furnished, and there were plenty of them; so many indeed, that some were always locked, and never entered, except when the monkey played his favorite trick of opening their doors with a stolen key. The windows were dark with heavy hangings, the stairs were dark, and the hall and passages. The air was heavy with perfumes, and fires were always burning lest there should be a breath of chill or damp. The carpets were all of a plum-pudding pattern, and the stiff silk curtains were covered with flowers as big as tea-saucers. The windows did not open, so that it was little wonder that the dame should gasp for a mouthful of freshness, or that her flowers should wither after a day in the heated atmosphere of her dwelling.

Lady Cumberbach was assisted from her coach by a gold-headed staff, as well as by the arm of her footman. She could walk into her dining-room with the help of the stick alone, but she had to be carried up-stairs when she went to her drawing-room or bedroom. She never went at all beyond the second flight of stairs; it was many a year since her feet had traveled the long, winding staircase which soared to the dimness and silence of the neglected upper story. The place was haunted, if not by the dead, at least by the ghosts of sad, living people, who ought to have been housed in these empty chambers, but suffered somewhere in the blast of the world outside. Fear of such ghostly footsteps kept the dame awake at nights, and it was the dread of their wandering voices that made her nail down her windows, and muffle up her doors, lest the wicked wind should mock her with the sound of a human wail.

Katty knew nothing of this when she sat with her at breakfast, and had tea and smoking cutlets from the slim and noiseless footman. At table were, Katty and Dame Cumberbach, the monkey and the dog, the parrot and the two tom-cats. All had tea and cutlets, and what with the general remarks of the company, there was little danger of annoyance from the sighs of ghosts. Katty chattered to the old lady, making her shriek and shake with laughter. The dame still kept her furs, though there was a fire, and over them wore the fine lace pelerine.

"I'll wear it now, while it is fresh," said her ladyship. "By-and-by, when it is stale, I shall get to hate it. Everything is sure to turn stale as soon as it becomes used to this mouldy house!"

After breakfast Dame Cumberback fell suddenly asleep in her chair; the monkey retired to a corner, and curled himself up for a doze, the cats blinked their eyes, and rolled themselves into balls on the hearth, the parrot twisted himself into a contortion of repose on his perch, and the pug burrowed in his cushion, and snored aloud. If her ladyship could not sleep at nights, she would, at all events, try to make up for it while the sun was high in the sky. The little guest was beginning to wonder if the cook was asleep at the fire, and the maids, at their work, when the door opened softly, and the footman brought in a dusting brush, with which he swept all the dust and little Katty out of the room.

"People mustn't stay here," he said, "unless they choose to sleep;" and vanished to the lower regions, leaving Katty bewildered in the hall. She soon recovered her wits, however, and began to climb the stairs; went up and up, meeting nobody till she got quite into the silent stories of Lady Cumberbach's haunted house.

The flights of stairs were long and steep, the lobby windows high and gaunt, shrouded with blinds of a dusky hue, and on the first high landing stood an old-fashioned clock, a tall, spare figure, erect upon fierce claws; with a wild white face, bristling helmet, and a dreadful loud heart beating under its ribs. Katty knew nothing about fear, having met with no cause for it. Smiles and jokes and flowers had been her portion, hard work and love and rude living. Mystery did not awe her; she shook the handle of a door that stood facing the clock, but the door was locked.

The monkey here came hopping up-stairs with the key in his hand; at which sight Katty broke out into such laughter that it was a wonder Dame Cumberbach did not wake moaning out of her sleep. Thanks to muffled doors, no such catastrophe occurred, and Katty entered the chamber along with the monkey. It was a large room, and elegantly fitted with delicate silk hangings, which were sadly stained by the dust. There were mirrors from floor to ceiling, which had become as dim as if they had been eyes blinded by tears; pictures and statuettes, a piano and guitar, with piles of yellow music-paper, and ornaments of tarnished gold. On the wall hung a picture of a beautiful, smiling girl in a satin gown, and with jewels in her ears, with winning eyes, and waving hair, and cheeks that were fairer than Katty's. Who could this maiden be? thought the girl. Never Lady Cumberbach, even if painted a hundred years. Leaving this chamber, Katty peered down through the banisters, and saw no one coming to seek for her. She therefore grew bolder, and tripped up a winding staircase, which led to the topmost story of the house. At the top of this flight there was a wooden gate, which opened with a spring, and then Katty was in a second room, which was also unlocked by the key the monkey had brought.

This was a nursery. There were pictures of pretty children on the wall, and a guard round the fire-place to keep little ones from burning their rosy fingers. The monkey hopped before Katty with his head sadly on one side, and a serious look on his face, as he flung open drawers and presses, and exposed the contents of cupboards to the light of day. Mugs hung in the cupboards as if placed there only that morning after breakfast, and shelves were lined with long-disused toys. The monkey dived into drawers, shaking out frocks and pinafores, stockings, and tiny shoes. Katty looked at these in amazement, folded, and restored them to their hiding-places, stepping softly about, and holding her breath, afraid to break the hush of this quiet place. These rooms were a mystery to her. Had Lady Cumberbach, then, had children, and were they dead? There were little beds in an inner room, on which four little forms must have slept, and on which, perhaps, four little coffins had lain. After much wondering, the girl turned her back upon this puzzle. She closed softly the nursery door, and, still followed by the monkey, took her way down-stairs again to the hall. There was no life anywhere; she was seized with a longing to be out in the living sunshine, back again in the flower-market, with the country scents around her. She opened the hall-door, and, in another moment, was gone.

Next morning Dan drove into the market with an anxious face, which brightened when he saw Katty among the flowers.

"Ah!" he cried. "So you have really come back! What have I not suffered since the old woman ran away with you. But it is now my turn to carry you off."

He then explained the business that had been left unsettled yesterday. His mother wanted to see Katty, the little maid who loved her son. London was hot and dusty, and the country must be a treat to a creature whose entire world consists of a block of crowded streets. Would Katty go down to Applethorpe? The girl's eyes danced, and she needed no second bidding. She took her seat by Dan's side in the cart, and the horse was soon trotting along the road.

Up hill and down whirled the two young lovers in their market-cart. The air grew sweeter and fresher as the houses fled behind them, and clumps of trees came starting out of the distance, nodding a breezy welcome to the girl whose eyes had never rested on such a sight before. On, on, through miles of green hedges, with cornfields and meadow-lands lying beyond. Rosy cheeked farmers shouted a good morrow to the little travelers, and home-returning milk-maids set down their brimming pails to gaze after the flying cart. Children clapped hands and cheered, and house-wives looked out of their doorways. Every one knew Dan, but every one wondered who Katty might be.

Quick as the young people were, Dan's mother thought them long in performing their journey. They found her watching at her garden gate, looking down the road, with her two brown hands above her eyes. Dan's mother walked with a crutch, and was a small white-haired woman, in a scant brown gown, with bolster sleeves hooked round her shrivelled wrists, and a snow-white cap and apron, that made her glitter like a new-made pin. Her stout red-brick cottage glowed among laden fruit-trees at the lower end of the garden; hens that had done their duty that morning clucked a welcome round the doorway, while warm new-laid eggs waited on the breakfast table. The widow's homely kitchen shone like a diamond, and Katty was perched in a high stuffed arm-chair, with a foot-stool attached to it, while Dan buttered smoking cakes on her plate, and his mother poured fragrant tea into the cups. This was a very different breakfast-table from that at which she had eaten but yesterday morning. No luxuries, no oddities, no cats and monkeys here; only signs of cheerful labor, peaceful comfort, and plenty of love. How Katty was taken round the cottage to look into drawers and cupboards, how the delft plates were counted to her, and the little stores of linen spread under her eyes, how she visited every inch of the teeming garden, how she was introduced to the rose-tree named Katty, and the calf that licked her hand in token of friendship, how Dan's employer was so charmed with her merry eyes that he presented her with a bouquet—of all these doings it would take too long to tell. Twilight came down upon their garden before these happy cottagers thought the day had well begun. Then they all sat down to rest within the open doorway, and to talk in that dreamy way in which people talk at the hour between night and day. There was still a crimson line with a fringe of gold lying low along the sky behind the pear-trees, and the lattice window had espied it out, and shone with gazing at it. The dew was already at work, distilling delicious aroma out of the flowers. Peace was brooding over everything, like a sweet-breathed wide-winged angel, descending lower, and ever lower, with the dusk, upon the earth, and under the shelter of his robe came a slight dim figure down the pathway toward the cottage.

"Ah, it is Mrs. Huckleberry," said Dan's mother. "Dear, dear, dear, but happiness does make a body selfish. I never thought of her once this livelong day."

Dan sprang up to leave his chair for the visitor, who wore a dark faded gown, a whity-black cloak, supposed to be waterproof, hanging in a limp desponding manner about the angles of her shoulders. Her face, even in the dusk, suggested starvation; the eyes were bright and sunk, and the cheek-bones marked as only want could mark them. Hardships had drawn a cruel cord round a mouth which had once been pretty; yet with all these sad disfigurements the pale dim Mrs. Huckleberry possessed a certain charm of indescribable grace. She was a lady in all her movements, and her bearing was dignified by the tender humility in her eyes. All this Katty discerned even in the dusk, while a strange fancy took possession of her—an idea that she had seen Mrs. Huckleberry before. And not very long ago either, though the meeting with her was like a dream in Katty's mind.

"And so this is your little London friend," said the pale lady. "How youth will sometimes bloom in spite of smoke and soot!" She sighed, passing her hand over Katty's rounded cheek, and thinking of some cheeks that would not bloom in spite of the encouraging breeze that blew round the fields of Applethorpe.

"Ay, this is our Katty," said the widow, "who will belong to us altogether by-and by. And how is your poor little Jacky, ma'am? for, shame to say, I did not go near the place since 7 o'clock this morning."

"Pretty well," said the sad lady, sighing. "I left him asleep. I have been sewing in the village all day, and ever since I got home something has kept urging me to come and see your visitor. Here I am, come in the end because I could not help it."

The meek lady sat among her humble friends for a full hour, and as the simple talk went round Katty often met the stranger's bright eyes, which would fix themselves on the girl's happy face. Where could it have been that the same soft glance had rested on her so lately? Katty did not know, could not guess; but in every pause of the conversation found herself wandering in fancy through the deserted upper story of Lady Cumberbach's house. Katty was not used to mysteries, and her head began to go round. The fascination of the stranger was such that when she arose to depart Katty sprang up also, and asked to be taken with her. "Let me see the children," she said, and the pale Mrs. Huckleberry actually bushed with gratification. She seized Katty by the hand, while Dan and his mother nodded their consent. As they stepped out of the doorway the lady's shadowy face looked back at the blooming one following her. That glance of the eyes, that turn of the head—where had she seen them before? thought Katty.

The moon had risen high, and the apples were rimmed with silver, the paths were white as though there had been a snow-storm, and the roses were glistening with dew on their bushes. The pale-faced woman hovered along between flower-beds and fruit-trees, guiding her steps daintily, with a grace never learned from the peasants at Applethorpe, and Katty followed her through gardens and meadows till, quite at the end of the pea-field, appeared a log-built cabin nestling for shelter in the bowery hedge.

There were two rooms in the cabin, in both of which Katty found that she could stand straight, but Mrs. Huckleberry, who was tall, had to stoop as she moved about. There were but three articles of furniture in the place, and on the table lay some sewing work, and a candle ready to be lighted. Here would the poor lady sit and sew till her sunken eyes had out-watched the stars. In the second room, curled up in a bed which almost covered the floor, lay the four sleeping children; little Jacky with his white lips and transparent eyelids, Polly with rosy cheeks, and chubby arms tossed over her head, Mell with a look of care on her sleeping brows, and Tom, who had such an appetite for bread and milk, and who could not understand why it was often not to be had. Katty kissed their lips and straightened their covering as if she had been a mother all her life; and Mrs. Huckleberry embraced her, crying, "Would God make such creatures as these, little Katty, and then let them die of hunger?" At which Katty began to weep, vowing she would starve herself to death sooner than believe it.

"Ah," said the little girl, "to think of Lady Cumberbach with her table spread for cats and dogs!"

"Cumberbach!" echoed the poor lady, and began to shake as if a wind had come through the doorway. "Where does she live?"

"In Blank-square," said Katty, "in a house great enough for a hospital."

Whereupon Mrs. Huckleberry sank trembling on her children's bed, murmuring, "Little Katty, Lady Cumberbach is my mother."

Katty started. "Do not speak," said the sad lady, "but let us get out into the air." And again they walked silently through the dim flowers in the garden under the moonlight.

"Sit down with me under this southern-wood bush," said Mrs. Huckleberry at last, and thus sheltered and hid away out of the world the timid creature whispered her life's history into the little market-woman's ear. The only child of an unloving mother, she had married against that mother's will. She had chosen love and poverty, and with them sickness and death, in exchange for luxury, and selfishness, and sloth of heart. She was now a widow, and had asked in vain for the crumbs that fell from her mother's table. Mrs. Huckleberry wept in relating her woes, but Katty sat lost in wonder.

"Dreadful, dreadful," she cried. "We will not bear it any longer." Mrs. Huckleberry shook her head, but Katty stamped her foot.

"How are we going to help it, Katty?"

"I do not know; but why have I come here if not to do something? We must drive the cats and dogs from your mother's table, Mrs. Huckelberry, and put your children in their place."

The meek lady stared at the audacious little woman. "God bless you, my girl!" she said, "but you do not know what you are talking about."

Then Dan was seen coming along the garden path, and the pale lady went back to her vigil. Katty dreamt that night of Lady Cumberbach sitting at her fireside with little Jacky in her lap, while the monkey walked round the market-gardens—all enclosed in Lady Cumberbach's dining-room—leading Jacky's sisters and brother by the hand.

CHAPTER II.

Winter set in, and Katty's merchandise was not so blooming as when we first made her acquaintance. She had often to set down her basket, so that she might slap her cold hands together, for they would freeze even under the mittens that Dan's mother had sent her. Katty was a little downcast, even though Dan's kind heart was more loving than ever, and the time was approaching when he would carry her off for good in his cart to Applethorpe. She was sad only in the interests of the thin Mrs. Huckleberry. Lady Cumberbach was no longer among Katty's patrons, having taken offense at the manner in which the girl had left the house on that memorable Summer morning, without waiting for dismissal. When her coach now arrived in the market, the old lady addressed herself to other merchants, and when her pet of old approached her, Lady Cumberbach turned her face the other way; and so Katty found herself powerless to give help to her friends.

One day the footman whom Katty remembered presented himself in the market and asked for the little flower-girl. His mistress was very ill, he said, and requested that the child would come to her. As quickly as feet could carry her, Katty made her way to the great mansion in the square. The place was more quiet than usual as the girl crept in at the door of the dame's bedroom and saw a wrinkled sallow face tossing uneasily among the pillows of a fine state bed. The blinds were all down and the rich flowered curtains carefully drawn. A large fire burned, and there was a powerful odor of musk in the room. Lady Cumberbach had taken to her bed without exactly knowing what was the matter with her. She declared to her doctor that it was the staleness of everything that had at last overpowered her, and the doctor shook his head and thought that she was sinking under a long course of selfishness and luxury. The pets were brought to her bedside, but they were frightened at the fine lace flounces on her night-cap, and screamed about the room so that they had to be sent away. It was then that Lady Cumperoach, lying upon her back and staring upward, with no occupation but that of watching the dying flies crawling across the ceiling, felt the last agony of desolation seize on her heart. It was then that, as the drowning man will catch at a straw, she rang her bell frantically, and sent in search of the little flower-maiden.

"Why do you come into my room with your bonnet on?" she asked sharply as Katty entered the chamber. "I want you to nurse me; so hang up your walking things, and sit down beside me."

She had quite expected that the girl would rebel, and though feeling herself at Katty's mercy, yet the wretched old woman could not restrain the bitterness that overflowed her dreary soul. To her amazement, Katty dropped a curtsy, and put her bonnet out of sight, tied on an apron and began arranging the fireplace, all with the quickest of noiseless movements and the cheeriest of smiles. Then on the harsh features of the invalid there glimmered something like satisfaction, and she sank back on the pillows. Well might she have rejoiced if she had known the truth, that Katty had come to save her body and soul.

There was great discontent among the servants when it was found that Katty was installed as nurse, for though they had neglected their mistress for their own part, yet they did not like to have a stranger put in the place they had failed to fill. But Katty was not afraid of them; if they did not bring what she asked for she walked down into the midst of them and chose for herself the thing she wanted. They began to admire her spirit, and finding her full of good humor they at last became her friends. This was pleasant, but Katty had business to do and she did not know how it was to be done. She sat pondering it in the quiet sick-room while her patient slept, and the daylight waned and the firelight made a dull glow about the spot where she was sitting, with nothing to do but listen to the ticking of the fierce clock on the upper landing, while she thought about Mrs. Huckleberry and her four famishing children.

Sometimes the old lady would wake up suddenly and command her little nurse to tell her stories, brisk stirring stories about the world of healthy people abroad in the streets. Katty did this bidding to the best of her power, and Lady Cumberbach was enchanted with the new treatment of her case. She became interested in Katty's crude and sketchy annals of the poor, and for an hour at a time would forget the staleness of everything. She had refused all food, but could now take a cup of gruel after each recital.

One evening the patient called as usual for her story, and Katty began to pour forth a sad tale of a meek lady with four children who lived in a hut in a hedge of a pea-field close by Applethorpe.

"The lady is so thin," said Katty, "that you can almost see through her body."

"Ah, well!" said Lady Cumberbach, "perhaps she has been lying in bed a weary time like me."

"No," said Katty, "she is always on her feet. Besides she is quite a young woman, and ought to be fat and strong. Her thinness is caused by starvation."

"I don't quite believe that," said the dame, fidgeting; "but get on to a pleasanter part of the story."

"She sits up all night sewing," said Katty, "and she sews the whole day, yet she cannot feed her children. Children have such appetites, I can tell you! You know nothing about that, of course. You never had any children, Lady Cumberbach?"

The dame bounced in her bed at this abrupt question. She raised her weird hand as if she would strike little Katty, but let it fall again and groaned.

"Don't ask foolish questions," said she, faintly, "but go on and tell me about that 'lady,' as you call her."

"But she is a lady, madam—I know her story. There is a picture in the next room of a beautiful girl in a satin gown. The poor mother was once like that, my Lady Cumberbach."

"How dare you say that?" cried the patient, sitting up in her bed.

"Now lie down, my lady dear, or I shall have to go back to the market. You asked for a story; but of course, if you are tired of me you must tell me, and I shall go."

Katty rose as she spoke, but the old lady pulled her by the hand.

"There, there, there! go on and say what you please. Your people are all strangers to me. Why should I trouble about their affairs?"

"I will tell you the lady's history. Her mother is a wealthy woman who feeds cats and dogs, and will not spare a crumb for her famishing grandchildren. The children's father was loving and poor, the grandmother rich and hard. My poor thin lady is hated only because she wanted to be loved a little. Her husband is dead, her children are dying. They will soon be all together in their graves——"

"Stop!" shrieked Lady Cumberbach, "or I will have you punished. I have fallen into the hands of a wretch who will drive me mad!"

She moaned bitterly, with her face buried in the pillows. Katty began to mend the fire and to prepare the old lady's gruel.

Christmas was now at hand, and the cook was preparing good cheer for the festive time, saying that her mistress would be indignant if the old practice were forgotten. The dame was sick; but there were the cats, and the parrot, and the dogs to be entertained as befitted Christians, never to speak of the maids, the slim footman, and the fat coachman. Katty sat at the sick-room fire, and smelt savory odors floating up the staircase, and through the keyhole. And she thought of the hungry Huckleberrys. Her patient lay in bed with closed eyes and knotted brows, and received her little attentions in sullen silence; did not ask a question nor make a remark, and wished for no further story-telling. Katty fled up to the nursery one evening to cry in the dark over her failure, and walked about wringing her hands with the monkey mournfully following her. Even now the cold was pinching little half-covered limbs, quite out of reach of her help, in the frost at Applethorpe. Getting reckless with pity she flew to the chest of drawers, where lay all that warm children's clothing which she had seen on that Summer day, took out some frocks and stockings and little shoes, unhooked from the cupboard shelf the four china mugs with the baby names gilt upon them, and shining in the lamp-light from the street, gathered all in the skirt of her gown, and returned to Lady Cumberbach's room.

"Where have you been?" asked the patient, discontentedly.

"In the nursery, your ladyship."

Dame Cumberbach sat up in bed, as if she must once for all do battle.

"Who told you there was a nursery, and what did you want in it?"

"Some clothing for those poor children I was telling you about. The weather is terribly cold. In a bed in a warm room one does not feel it; but in a hovel under a hedge, with no fire, and the snow around—ah, Lady Cumberbach, it is different!"

Katty spread out her spoils upon the counterpane as she spoke.

"So I thought you would give me these things which were mouldering up yonder in the drawers. And these mugs very strangely have the children's names gilt upon them—there is Jack, and there is Poll; here is Nell and little Tom. These are the names of the children who are starving."

The wretched old woman tried to rise and speak aloud, but fell back whimpering and staring at Katty.

"Besides," said the girl, not minding her, "you ought to pity these hungry people, because the mother's name was Cumberbach."

A cry broke from the sick woman, and she spread her shaking hands before her face, as if she would hide herself from Katty. "Go!" she said, at last, and the girl was terrified, and fled. Listening at the door, Katty heard raving and mourning in a fearful voice, and fled still further away, out of hearing. After a time she crept back and found silence—the silence of despair, in the lonely chamber. As she hesitated before entering, the aged voice broke forth aloud:

"Now I have, indeed, driven away my good angel. My God, I deserve to be so forsaken!"

Upon this Katty stole into the room and found Lady Cumberbach lying on her pillows in an agonized attitude, with the bundle of little frocks hugged up to her breast. At the sound of the footsteps she started and growled:

"Is that you again?"

"Yes," said Katty.

"Have you been listening at the door?"

"Yes," said Katty. "And, oh, dear Lady Cumberbach, let me make you happy. Let me bring those little children."

"Silence!" cried Lady Cumberbach.

Katty said no more, but curled herself up to sleep behind the foot of the patient's bed. There was no rest that night for the dame. Katty heard her tossing from side to side, but after some hours she grew quiet, and the little nurse thought she slept. As soon as there was a streak of day Katty popped her head above the foot-board of the bed, and saw the dame lying with wide-open eyes gazing toward the window through which the dawn was creeping, and there was a change upon her face which made Katty's heart leap. There was a murmuring sound as if the old woman was praying; Katty shrank back, unwilling to disturb her, when Lady Cumberbach caught her eye and sprang up in the bed.

"Bring them to me!" she cried, opening her arms, while a strange light flashed out of her face.

"Who?" asked Katty, bewildered.

"The children and their mother. Bring them quickly!"

Katty needed no second bidding. She fled from the house and arrived in the market just as Dan was mounting his cart to drive back to the country.

"Dan, Dan! Take me with you to Applethorpe."

"Ah, Katty, you runaway! I'll take you to Applethorpe, I warrant me."

"Fast, fast. I have such a deal to tell as we ride along."

Away they scampered off into the country. Katty told her story, and Dan, after his first burst of triumph at Katty's success, informed her of the sad state in which the Huckleberry family had lately lived.

"Only for my mother," he said, "they'd be dead from cold and hunger."

There was a scene of great excitement when Katty came flying along the frosty paths of the market-gardens and darted into the hut in the hedge of the pea-field. Mrs. Huckleberry was sitting on her hearth, which was quite cold, trying to rub a little warmth into poor Jacky's feet. She fainted away at the news, but was soon restored to her senses again, and able to help to dress the children in the comfortable clothing which Katty had brought them for the journey. Before the sun had set the thin lady had turned her back for ever on her hovel, and the cart packed with people had set out in glee from Applethorpe, and was again on the road to London.

The red sun glowed on them and on the beautiful snow-covered fields. The twilight came and sparks flashed from the flints under the horse's hoofs. The stars came out and blazed for triumph, and then our party arrived very tired at the great house in the London square. Katty stayed on the landing while the pale lady led her children into the bed-room to her mother. When the young girl ventured to peep in she found the children crawling over grandmother's bed, and Mrs. Huckleberry sitting clasping her mother's hand. The next day Lady Cumberbach was able to rise from bed. The staleness had gone from everything, and a new tide of life had flowed into her veins. The nursery was taken possession of at once, and the room where the picture hung was put in order for its tenant of former days. The feast provided for Christmas was not wasted, and the cats and dogs received only a fair share of it.

How Katty ruled in the nursery, how she shook the old red curtains across the windows, and made the fire roar; how the old brass fire-guard shone and twinkled, and once more made itself useful to protect rosy fingers from the flames; how the four little beds were newly spread with linen, and the old toys pulled forth; how Mrs. Huckleberry cried when she heard the laughter of her children—of all this it is not necessary to give more than a hint.

"These," said Mrs. Huckleberry, taking up the mugs, which were set out for the children's tea, "belonged to myself and my sister and brothers who are dead. My children are named as we were named."

"They have been too long empty," said Katty, and filled them; and grandmama's health was drunk all round.—*All the Year Round.*

THE FIRST BARONET.—There died in November last a gentleman who, though not remarkable himself, was the head and representative of so famous a family and order that his death is an event deserving of some notice. This was Sir Henry Hickman Bacon, premier baronet of England. This gentleman was not the descendant of the great Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, but head of the family whence that eminent man, a cadet of the house, sprung.

The origin of this family is lost in the obscurity of centuries. Sir Nicholas, an eminent lawyer of England in the reign of Queen Mary, succeeded, when Elizabeth ascended the throne, to the lord-keepership of the great seal. He married twice, and had a numerous issue, and the baronet lately deceased is the direct representative of the lord-keeper's eldest son by his first marriage, who was the first person created—by James I., on May 22, 1611—a baronet.

And it is not a little remarkable that, while of the baronetcies since created an immense percentage have become extinct, and only some half-dozen of those created in 1611 remain, the first ever created has survived, and bids fair to do so for some time to come. The baronetcy of Hobart, (Earl of Buckinghamshire,) whose ancestral seat of Blickling, in Norfolk, passed some time since, with its magnificent collection of books, by marriage, into the Scotch family of Ker, and now belongs to the Marquis of Lothian—and that of Shirley, (held by Earl Ferrers,) seem to be the only baronetcies now extant whose patents bear date the same day as that of Bacon.

But, to pass to the origin of the order of baronets. After one of the almost chronic Irish insurrections against British rule, James I. conceived in 1609 the idea of offering to English and Scotch settlers, known to be possessed of capital, a large portion of the forfeited estates in Ulster. The supposed necessity of a military force for the protection of the colonists suggested to Sir Anthony Shirley a project of raising money for the King. He proposed the creation of a new honor, between those of knight and baron, and that it be conferred by a patent at a fixed price for the support of the army in Ulster, that it should descend to heirs male, and be confined to two hundred gentlemen of three descents, in actual possession of lands worth one thousand pounds a year, a sum equal to five thousand now.

James I. approved of the scheme, as he probably would of any which seemed feasible for raising the wind, and the patents were offered at the price of £1,095, the estimated amount of the charge of thirty soldiers during three years. The purchasers did not prove so numerous as had been expected. In the first six years ninety-three patents were sold, at £101,835. "It is unnecessary to add," says Dr. Lingard, "that the money never found its way to Ireland" in the shape of forces paid for by this process.

It was promised in the patents that no new title of honor should be created between barons and baronets, and that when the number of 200 had been filled up, no more should ever after be added. The first promise has been kept.

There have been three or four creations of baronetesses in their own right, but nearly two centuries have elapsed since such a creation.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

AN INDIAN FAIR.—Very different is such an ancient and purely Hindoo gathering as is to be found at the beginning of every year under the walls of Akbar's Fort of Allahabad. When the writer was last present the concourse of pilgrims was at its height. It was on the 21st of January, and the fair lasts for a month. The gathering is held, like that at Nijni Novgorod, on the sandy spot left dry by the receding waters at the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna. Both are sacred rivers, but there is a third more sacred than these, the Sereswuttee, which unites with both at this point. True, it can not be seen, but the pilgrim believes it flows underground to this spot. Hence the merit of bathing in all three streams may be at once obtained here. The spot is called Prayag, or junction, corresponding to the Sungum of South India. There are many such sacred confluences of rivers in India, but this is the holiest of all. It is the more attractive because, especially since the opening of the railway, devotees may with ease accomplish a pilgrimage to Gya, Benares, and Allahabad, in the same month of January. In 1812 official records of the iniquitous pilgrim-tax show that there were no fewer than 218,792 worshipers present, yielding a net revenue to our Government, after paying for collection, of £22,107. This tax, whether at Allahabad, Pooree, or elsewhere, has been abolished, but fees are paid by the occupants of ground for stalls and booths for trading purposes, and the money is applied to police and sanitary purposes at the place. When the writer was last present the Government collections did not amount to more than £1,000, and the number of pilgrims was evidently under 100,000. The sole object of the pilgrim is to bathe at the junction of the three streams. This cannot be done except by those who go out in a boat to the supposed spot. In former times, here as at Saugor Island, at the mouth of the Hooghly, many devotees sacrificed themselves by drowning with three pots of water tied to their persons. Even yet accidents occur on the rush of crowds to the brink at the auspicious moment, the lunar period, when expiation is most certain and thorough. The sight is at once saddening and repulsive. The whole extensive area from the wall of the Fort to the confluence, and to either river, is enveloped in a cloud of sandy dust. Throughout the day crowds continue to arrive, mostly on foot. But now a Rajah comes, seated in silver howdah on a gorgeously caparisoned elephant, and attended by a crowd of ragged followers, with tom-toms and music shrilly discordant. Eager to accomplish the vow, the new-comers push on, hurrying timid women with them, past the tent where missionaries preach from sunrise to sunset, past the booths, and shows and jugglers. All these strange and novel sights they will duly enjoy when the conscience has been cleansed by dead works, and merit enough has been laid up to atone for a long period of sin, and secure a happy transmigration in the next birth. As they press through the lines of devotees the crowd becomes more and more dense, and the police have to interfere to keep them from being jostled into the water. All along the Prayag and at the most holy spots the Brahmins ply their busy trade, inviting customers, directing penitents, guiding shrieking women and sensual men into the cold waters. Each pilgrim, as he arrives, squats as near the bank as he may, that every hair in his body may be shaved off and fall into the stream. As he joyously undergoes the operation he hears a hundred priests shouting aloud that every hair thus sacrificed secures for him a million years of happiness hereafter. He then bathes, and next day performs that rite which lies at the root of the whole family life and religious belief of the Hindoo, the obsequies of his forefathers. The priests receive their fees, and the washed devotee is now ready to enjoy the attractions of the fair, and plan his route homeward or to the next shrine.—*Good Words.*

THE EFFECT OF HIGH TEMPERATURE ON DIAMOND AND GRAPHITE.—An abstract of a paper on this subject by Prof. G. Rose appears in the *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie*, 1872, part 8, p. 873. He finds that diamond undergoes no change either at the temperature at which cast-iron melts, or in the hottest part of a porcelain furnace; if, however, it be exposed to the temperature of molten wrought iron, it commences, while retaining its form, to change into graphite. The depressions produced on the face of the diamond by partial combustion are very remarkable; they are triangular, and have such a position on the octahedral faces that their sides are parallel to the edges of the octahedron; they represent faces of an ikositetrahedron. The other triangular depressions naturally occurring on crystals of diamond, and due to faces of the dodecahedron, are not to be confounded with the above. The so-called carbonado that occurs in rounded masses in Bahia behaves differently; at a white heat it throws off fine dust-like particles. It is a somewhat porous form of diamond, and contains a small amount of some foreign substance. The foliated variety of graphite burns far less readily than diamond; the compact kind, on the contrary, is more easily combustible. The same part of the *Jahrbuch* contains a paper by Prof. Knop on his microscopic and chemical examination of the xanthophyllite of the Urals, in which V. Jeremejew found vast numbers of microscopic diamonds. He states that these diamonds have no existence. He finds that the forms which have been declared to be diamonds are really cavities in the rock arising from the removal by solution of some inclosed crystals, and has succeeded in producing the same appearance in a piece of apparently homogeneous xanthophyllite by treating it with acid.—*The Academy.*

DISCONTENT.—But are not people discontented already, from the lowest to the highest? And ought a man, in such a piecemeal, foolish, greedy, sinful world as this is, and always has been, to be anything but discontented? If he thinks that things are going all right, must he not have a most beggarly conception of what going right means? And if things are not going right, can it be anything but good for him to see that they are not going right? Can truth and fact harm any human being? I shall not believe so, as long as I have a Bible wherein to believe. For my part, I should like to make every man, woman and child whom I meet discontented with themselves, even as I am discontented with myself. I should like to awaken in them, about their physical, their intelectual, their moral condition, that divine discontent which is the parent, first of upward aspiration, and then of self-control, thought, effort, to fulfill that aspiration even in part. For to be discontented with the divine discontent, and to be ashamed with the noble shame, is the very germ and first upgrowth of all virtue. Men begin at first, as boys begin when they grumble at their school and their schoolmasters, to lay the blame on others; to be discontented with their circumstances—the things which stand around them—and to cry, "Oh that I had this!" "Oh that I had that!" But that way no deliverance lies. That discontent only ends in revolt and rebellion, social or political; and that, again, still in the same worship of circumstances—but this time desperate—which ends, let it disguise itself under what fine names it will, in what the old Greeks called a tyranny; in which—as in the Spanish Republics of America, and in France just now—all are the voluntary slaves of one man, because each man fancies that the one man can improve his circumstances for him.

But the wise man will learn, like Epictetus the heroic slave, the slave of Epaphroditus, Nero's minion—and in what baser and uglier circumstances could human being find himself?—to find out the secret of being truly free; namely, to be discontented with no man and no thing save himself. To say not—"Oh, that I had this and that!" but, "Oh, that I were this and that!" Then, by God's help, (and that heroic slave, heathen though he was, believed and trusted in God's help.) "I will make myself that which God has shown me that I ought to be and can be."

Ten thousand a year, or ten million a year, as Epictetus saw full well, cannot mend that vulgar discontent with circumstances, which he had felt—and who with more right?—and conquered, and despised. For that is the discontent of children, wanting always more holidays and more sweets. But I wish my readers to have, and to cherish the discontent of men and women.

Therefore I would make men and women discontented, with the divine and wholesome discontent, at their own physical frame, and at that of their children. I would accustom their eyes to those precious heirlooms of the human race, the statues of the old Greeks; to their tender grandeur, their chaste healthfulness, their unconscious, because perfect might: and say—There; these are tokens to you, and to all generations yet unborn, of what man could be once; of what he can be again if he will obey those laws of nature which are the voice of God. I would make them discontented with the ugliness and closeness of their dwellings; I would make the men discontented with the fashion of their garments, and still more so just now the women, of all ranks, with the fashion of theirs; and with everything around them which they have the power of improving, if it be at all ungraceful, superfluous, tawdry, ridiculous, unwholesome. I would make them discontented with what they call their education, and say to them—You call the three Royal R's education? They are not education; no more is the knowledge which would enable you to take the highest prizes given by the Society of Arts, or any other body. They are not education; they are only instruction; a necessary ground-work in an age like this for making practical use of your education; but not the education itself.—*C. Kingsley, in Good Words.*

SPONGE-FISHING.—At the present time sponge-fishing takes place principally in the Grecian Archipelago and the Syrian littoral. The Greeks and Syrians sell the product of their fishing to the Western nations, and the trade has been immensely extended in recent times, the sponge having become an almost necessary adjunct of the toilet as well as the stable.

Fishing usually commences toward the beginning of June on the coast of Syria, and finishes at the end of October. But the months of July and August are peculiarly favorable to the sponge harvest, if we may use the term. Latakia furnishes about ten boats to the fishery, Batroun twenty, Tripoli twenty-five to thirty, Kalki fifty, Simi about 170 to 180, and Kalminos more than 200.

The boat's crew consists of four or five men, who scatter themselves along the coast for two or three miles in search of sponges, under the cliffs and ledges of rock. Sponges of inferior quality are gathered in shallow waters. The finer kinds are found only at a depth of from twenty to thirty fathoms. The first are fished for with three-toothed harpoons, by the aid of which they are torn from their native rock, but not without deteriorating them more or less. The finer kinds of sponges, on the other hand, are collected by divers; aided by a knife, they are carefully detached. Thus, the price of a sponge brought up by diving is much more considerable than that of a harpooned sponge. Among divers, those of Kalminos and of Psara are particularly renowned. They will descend to the depth of twenty-five fathoms, remain down a shorter time than the Syrian divers, and yet bring up a more abundant harvest. The fishing of the Archipelago furnishes few fine sponges to commerce, but a great quantity of very common ones. The Syrian fisheries furnish many of the finer kinds, which find a ready market in France; they are of medium size. On the other hand, those which are furnished from the Barbary coast are of great dimensions, of a very fine tissue, and much sought for in England.

Sponge-fishing is carried on at various other stations in the Mediterranean, but without any intelligent direction, and in consequence it is effected without any conservative foresight. At the same time, however, the trade in this product goes on yearly increasing. But it is only a question of time when the trade shall cease; the demand which every year clears the submarine fields of these sponges causing such destruction that their reproduction will soon cease to be adequate.—*From the Ocean World, by Louis Figuier.*

SAN MIGUEL ORANGES.—Before finishing with San Miguel some notice must be taken of its oranges, whereby alone we are made acquainted with its existence in England. The fruit grows in all the islands, but the largest trade is carried on here. One suffers from a surfeit of oranges during the season, the air is heavy with their odor, the streets yellow with their peel. The Saracen seems to have acquired a habit of dropping orange pips into convenient holes, whenever he had a sufficiently strong tenure to inspire him with a desire to improve his property. Thus did Portugal become acquainted with the fruit. She encouraged its culture in her insular possessions, and gained thereby an addition to the revenue. It is propagated now by layers, by grafting, and by seed. Five kinds are grown—the silver, the navel, the tangerine, the comprida, and selecta. Old trees bear the best fruit, thin-skinned and pipless, but ten years are sufficient for a tree to arrive at perfection. It will then bear from 1,500 to 2,000 oranges. In order to protect both trees and crops from the fearful gales that sweep over the islands, lofty hedges are formed of trees of rapid growth; such as the incense tree, the Faya (peculiar to this group,) and certain laurels. The orange-tree is liable to a disease called the Lagrima, (from the drops that issue from the trunk,) whereby it weeps itself to death. As in hysterics, sharp treatment proves the most efficacious, so the tree's tears are stopped by the harsh method of lopping off numerous branches and exposing the roots to the air. The fruit is subject to the attacks of a parasite which revels in the tonic bitter of the peel. It is known as the aspidistus conchiformus—a kind of cochineal. In 1870-71 as many as 270,749 large boxes, containing about 800 oranges each, were reported from Porta del Gada alone—total value thereof about £65,000.—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

THE FOUNDER OF CHEMISTRY.—Several MSS., purporting to contain the writings of Geber, exist in various libraries in Europe; these were translated into Latin as early as the year 1529, and into English in 1678. We have reason to believe that the Latin translation was faithfully done, if the Arabic text be not corrupt. The work consists of four treatises: (*a*) Of the Search for Perfection, (*b*) Of the Sum of Perfection, (*c*) Of the Invention of Verity, (*d*) Of Furnaces.

Geber was acquainted with the seven metals known to the ancients, and he regarded gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead as compounds of mercury and sulphur in different proportions. Gold and silver are the most perfect metals, and are composed of the purest mercury and sulphur; the other metals consist of less pure mercury and sulphur, but may be converted into gold and silver by purifying their constituents and uniting them in different proportions. He also describes various chemical substances, among others the following: The carbonates of potash and soda were known to Geber, and were procured from the ashes of plants. Caustic soda was procured from the carbonate by heating its solution with quicklime, as in the present day. Common salt was purified by ignition, solution, and filtration, and the solution was afterward evaporated, and the salt crystallised out. Nitrate of potash, or saltpetre, and chloride of ammonium, or sal ammoniac, were apparently common in Geber's time; as also were alum, borax, and green copperas, or protosulphate of iron. Geber procured nitric acid by distilling copperas, saltpetre, and alum, and he used the acid for dissolving silver, and when

mixed with sal ammoniac for dissolving gold. He obtained nitrate of silver in the form of chrystals, and noticed their fusibility. Various compounds of mercury are described, among others corrosive sublimate, or chloride of mercury, cinnabar or sulphide of mercury, and the red oxide of mercury, in which, nearly ten centuries later, oxygen gas was discovered by Dr. Priestley. Geber also obtained sulphuric acid by distilling alum. He appears to have been acquainted with the various processes of distillation, sublimation, calcination, filtration, and many others; indeed, with almost all the processes practised by his successors during the succeeding eight or nine centuries.

It is probable that some of the processes described by Geber were worked out in the medical schools of Arabia, and were known shortly before his time; yet he was himself a patient worker, and often intersperses his descriptions of substances and processes with remarks on the method of experimenting, and the mode of thought most suitable for the studies which he describes. He has often been called the "Founder of Chemistry;" at least his works are the earliest with which we are acquainted, and he was venerated as master alike by the alchemists and chemists of the Middle Ages.—*Nature.*

CARNIVAL SPORTS IN THE AZORES.—Upon our return to Ponta del Gada we found that the carnival was drawing to a close, and we arrived just in time to witness and take part in a game peculiar to this bacchanalian festival, and practiced only in the Azores. "Intrudo" the natives call it, but the same word means shrove-tide carnival-time, and also any fun that may then take place. The game seems to be a sarcastic allusion to the Portuguese dislike of washing. It consists in throwing as much water as you are able on any passer-by, save and except the sacred person of a soldier or an official. Moreover, the said passer-by must neither lose his temper nor take his remedy at law. Highly ornamental hollow wax balls, shaped like lemons ("limas"), and filled with water, are sold by itinerant vendors. Persons in the street are thereby enabled to retaliate upon those indoors, who squirt water from above. It is customary for the young men to form themselves into storming parties, and give notice that they will attack certain houses at a stated time. The moment arrived, they deploy in open column in the street, and pelt every open window in the houses mentioned, the ladies meanwhile hailing down "limas" on them from the balconies. The fair ones have a decided advantage in position, and, besides, they press into the service every engine which the ingenuity of man has invented for the projection of water. Each member of the attacking party is attended by a boy bearing a tray filled with "limas." A well-directed shot not unfrequently upsets the tray, and for the time deprives the water-soldier of his ammunition. The victory is generally to the strong. An overpowering volley unerringly aimed drives the party of little amazons indoors, and the assailants pass on to another house, singing a pæan of victory. After the battle a spongy feeling pervades every part of the body; most cunningly macintoshed must be he who does not seem to be carrying about tons of water in his clothes. Small particles of wax are all over one, in eyes, ears, and mouth, and sometimes a temporary obliquity of vision is produced by a hard hit in the eye. The game is rather destructive to the picturesque side of a carnival, owing to the number of umbrellas and macintoshes displayed, but the brilliant fancy dress balls in the evening, when a lima must not be thrown, make ample amend.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

PILGRIMAGES IN INDIA.—It has been estimated that every day throughout the year there are not fewer than a half a million of our fellow-subjects in India on the move as pilgrims from shrine to shrine and fair to fair. No distance daunts them, no hardship terrifies them, although the majority are women. When in 1853 the first railway was opened in India, the question was raised by the Brahmins, whether the use of such a means of communication would lessen the merit of pilgrimage, or would weaken the bonds of caste. Fortunately for the railway companies and for the country, the fiat went forth in favor of the new "fire-devil." This decision was prompted, it was said, by the consideration that as pilgrims start with the largest sum of money which they can scrape together, and leave the shrines almost penniless, less would be spent on the railway than on the long road, and so more would be available for the priests. Hence pilgrims who are not purely professional ascetics, or deeply devout, use the railway when that is possible, in a way not known in Russia. But there are vast provinces of India, and many of the most popular shrines cannot be reached by railways. The peninsula is flanked, as it were, by the great shrine of Pooree on the east, and the historic sanctuary of Dwarka on the west sea-coast. On the far north, where the Ganges issues from the hills, there is Hurdwar; on the extreme south there is the Ramiseram passage to Ceylon, bristling with the legends of the Ramayan. Within these four points India is studded with sanctuaries—Hindoo, Jain, and Mussulman—to which, over distances greater than from London to Moscow or from Archangel to Rome, thousands of human beings are seen painfully toiling. There are holy spots, varying in size from a grove or a hill to a great city, which are sacred at all seasons and are ever crowded with worshippers, such as Gya, Benares, Muttra, Bindrabun, Pokur, and Palitana in the north of India. There are shrines devoted to one particular deity, and most attractive only at the special season of his festival, such as Pooree, Saugor Island, Serampoor, Punchmurree, and Allahabad. In southern and western India there are such vast gatherings as those of Conjeveram and Pundherpoor. Almost every subdivision of a district, or little county, has its local shrines, to which the sick and the conscience-stricken resort when they cannot afford to purchase the greater merit of a journey to the holy City of Benares, or to Jagganath at Pooree. Such is Tarkeshur, near Serampoor, devoted to the worship of the Hindoo Esculapius, in the very heart of a province which has lost nearly half its population in the past ten years from malarious fever. Such also are Deoghur in the Sonthal country, and Baroone, and Byjnath, and a thousand others. All these are purely idolatrous in their origin and objects, although commerce is attracted to them chiefly to supply the wants of the pilgrims. Like many of our own people, the middle class of Hindoos take advantage of the local festival to lay in the stock of family clothing for the year.—*Good Words.*

CORAL ISLANDS.—It is, as we have said, only in the warm parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans that the great mass of these islands are found. They give birth toward the south to the group of atolls known as the archipelago of the Bashee Islands, the extreme limit of the region being the Isle of Ducie. A multitude of other islands of the same nature are sparsely scattered over the sea up to the east coast of Australia. There are enormous areas here, in which every island is of coral formation, and is raised to the height at which the waves can throw up fragments. The Radack group is a quadrilateral, 400 miles long by 240 broad. Between this group and the low archipelago itself, 840 miles by 420, there are groups and single islands covering a linear space of more than 4,000 miles. To the north of the equator the archipelago of the Caroline Islands constitutes a very considerable group of coral islands, comprehending upward of 1,000, extending in a broad belt over nearly 40° of longitude. On the other hand, all along the coast of the American continent, round the Galapagos and the Isle of Paques, we find no trace of them. The reason assigned is, that in these regions a great current of cold water, flowing from the Antarctic Pole, so much lowers the temperature of the sea that the corals can no longer exist.

We still meet with atolls in the Chinese Seas, and coral barrier-reefs are abundant round the Marianne and Philippine Islands. These marginal reefs form also an immense track, from the Isle of Timor, along the south coast of Sumatra, up to the Island of Nicobar, in the Bay of Bengal. To the west of the Indian Peninsula, the Maldive and Laccadive Islands form the extremity of another group of atolls and important madreporic reefs, which extend toward the south, by the Maldives and the Chagos Islands; they consist of low coral formations, densely clothed with cocoa-nut trees. The Maldives, the most southerly cluster, include upward of 1,000 islands and reefs; the Laccadives, seventeen in number, are of similar origin. The Saya de Malha Bank, toward the south-east, constitutes a further group of madreporic islets. Finally, the coast of the Mauritius, of Madagascar, of the Seychelles, and even the African Continent, from the northern extremity of the Mozambique channel to the bottom of the Red Sea, are studded with numerous reefs of the same nature. They fail, however, almost completely along the coast of the Asiatic continent, where, among others, the waters of the Euphrates, the Indus, and the Ganges, enter the sea. The western coast of Africa, and the east coast of the American continent, are almost entirely destitute of great madreporic reefs, but they abound in the Caribbean Seas. In the Gulf of Mexico, where the vast fresh-water current of the Mississippi debouches into the sea, they are unknown. It is principally on the north coast, and upon the eastern flanks of the chain of West Indian Islands, that the coral reefs show themselves in these regions.—*From "The Ocean World," by Louis Figuier.*

VISITING SHRINES.—That fresh old faith still survives among the more dreamy Orientals in all its fullness, and one is half tempted to envy it to them. How long it will linger on in anything like its pristine freshness and vigor even in the East it is difficult to say; but we suspect that material influences will sap it more swiftly and surely than moral ones. It is not certain that even the spread of education will fatally impair it. The religion of shrines and of pilgrimages is of the very essence of Mohammedanism, and a Mohammedan is seldom the less devout because he has learned to go straight to his sacred writings for instruction as to the tenets of his faith. But in proportion as science and enterprise facilitate these holy journeys, as philanthropists encourage road-making and introduce sanitary improvements at the most renowned religious centres, as time is economized and mortality diminished, so the pilgrimages will assume an altered aspect. The number of votaries may increase for a time, but pilgrimage will be undertaken in a lighter spirit. We may call the motive that has hitherto sent men on such journeys superstition if we will; still it is impossible that people should not more or less feel it to be a serious matter to be traveling in the shadow of probable death. One remembers the graphic chapter in which Dr. Hunter describes those stupendous human sacrifices which are periodically offered at the shrine of Jagganath. The vexed question as to whether the devotees cast themselves deliberately under the car of the idol is of little consequence. They perish by thousands, by a death almost as certain, in the City of Puri, and on the roads that lead to it. They toil thither over burning plains and through pestilential swamps; they sojourn at the place itself in a crowded hotbed of disease, whose streets are so many streaming cesspools fermenting under a blazing sun; they feed upon putrid rice and sweetmeats until these scanty supplies of slow poison run out, and then they starve. There must be something that is solemn and sincere about a journey that is likely to lead you literally through the Swarga-Dwara—the gate of heaven—although the motives that inspire it may be mingled, and although there may be much that is ludicrous and trivial in its episodes. So in that annual expedition of pious Mohammedans who make Cairo their starting-point for Mecca. It may not be so terrible an affair as its Hindu counterpart, and the goal at Mecca is looked forward to as a place of repose and refreshment, but, nevertheless, many drop by the way. For weeks, if not months, before the caravan starts, the men who mean to join it come flocking in to Cairo. Many of them ply their industries, or sell the wares they have brought from their own far countries, by way of providing for their traveling expenses. But, grave as is the ordinary population to be seen in the Cairo bazaars, you imagine that the faces of these stranger pilgrims look more serious than those of their neighbors. Nor is it surprising. It is not playing at religion to travel in a slow caravan through the sands, sunlight, and simoom of the burning desert, keeping body and soul together with a stock of provisions which there is seldom the means of replenishing; with brackish water, simmering in the bottom of their flaccid water-skins, speculating on the possible contents of the next distant well; to say nothing of the chances of attack from wandering Ishmaelitish robbers who may not even respect the sacred Kisweh or the Mahmal. Yet the sufferings of Hindu and Moslem pilgrims have already been shortened; their expenses and the risks they run have been reduced. Puri and Mecca owe not a few of their visitors nowadays to Western energy and joint-stock enterprise. Many of the worshippers of Jagganath are carried cheaply third-class by Indian railway companies to the edge of the swamps and wastes, through which they have to foot it. Moors and Algerians, Syrians and Persians, take their steerage passage to Alexandria on board a Mediterranean screw-steamer, in place of crowding together on some primitive craft which beats up slowly against the adverse elements, and whose decks are swept in turn by the chopping seas and the unwieldy boom of the tremendous lateen sail. Sooner or later the railway companies of Northern India may construct an Orissa extension; a native board of works may undertake the purification of Puri under English superintendence, and a city of model lodging-houses may rise round the gates of Jagganath's temple. Sooner or later that system of Egyptian railways which is stretching itself toward the oases in the Libyan Desert and the sources of the Nile will doubtless embrace the caravan road to Arabia; while, should the improving traffic be sufficiently encouraging, a regular line of steamers may be established to ply in correspondence with the port of the holy Mecca. Only, if the manner of pilgrimage comes to be modified by modern facilities, the spirit will probably be transformed as well.—*The Saturday Review.*

The Haunted School-House—Animated Brushes and a Traveling Dust-Pan.

The following extracts from a letter written by Miss Lucy A. Perkins, the teacher of the "haunted" school-house in Newburyport, Mass., have got into print. It was written in reply to inquiries concerning an account of the affair published in a Boston newspaper. It might be interesting to know more definitely whether opening the ventilator caused draughts of air sufficiently strong to move insecurely-fastened boards, and thus occasioned the noise likened to that of a rolling cannon-ball:

"The account you send me is true, with a few exceptions. When I first saw the boy, he was neatly attired in a brown suit of clothes, trimmed with braid and buttons of the same color. When I reached forward to grasp him, he seemed not like the boy, but vapory, or, as I can only describe it, like a thin cloud scudding across the room. Still he seemed to have the boy form. Reports from some of the Boston papers say I fainted. Such is not the case. I knew where I was and what I was about just as well as I know I am writing. * * * One day I sent a boy out to hang up the brushes, &c. He was out about five minutes. After he had taken his seat three raps came on the door of the room where the brushes were hung. He said, 'Miss Perkins, can I go out and see who's there?' I told him, 'Yes, and leave the school-room door open.' He did so, and when he opened the brush-room door, (I sat where I could see all this,) every one of the brushes, both long and short-handled, came falling off the nails where they were hung; some struck him in the face, some on the shoulders, and the broom directly on the top of his head. The dust-pan, hanging on a nail at some distance above the brushes, came tumbling down to the floor with a vengeance. It then stood on its handle, then on the bottom edge, and continued on so till it entered the school-room, and then it was placed as nicely against the partition as if I had done it myself. Just as soon as I'd raise the ventilator, a black ball, like a cannon ball, would begin to roll around the attic, and make such a noise I would be obliged to lower the ventilator. One day the room was as quiet as it could possibly be, and all at once some one in the attic called out, 'Dadie Pike!' Dadie thought I spoke, and said 'What'm I?' I said to him, 'Can you say your lesson?' Since the boy affair took place, the attic has been fastened up. Locks and keys are of no use, however, for there is as much walking up-stairs, and sometimes the hammering and nailing. Once in a while sounds as of some one walking will come down the attic way, go across the entry, and open the outside door, and be gone perhaps ten minutes; after it is quiet again, the door will open, and he, she or it will go up-stairs. * * * I am not a spiritualist; never attended a sitting, in fact, never had anything to do with a person of that belief, and never saw any manifestations. Why anything of the sort should take place where I am is more than I can account for."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston ruins still smoke in places.

Kentucky, too, is talking about a Constitutional Convention.

Since the war, the Colonization Society has sent 2,985 emigrants to Liberia.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been formed at Louisville, Ky.

The Senate of Iowa has done its part toward making education compulsory in that State.

Some vandal cut out twenty-six plates from a valuable work in the Public Library of Cincinnati.

A Texas paper reports that ex-Congressman George W. Julian intends to settle permanently in that State.

Congressman Henry H. Starkweather has been nominated for re-election in the Third District of Connecticut.

Hon. A. Carter Wilder has presented a medallion bust of Hon. William H. Seward to the Rochester Athenæum.

The Supervisors of Steuben County offer a reward of $1,000 for the conviction of the miscreant who shot the Sheriff's horse.

John C. Braine is going into the ice-manufacturing business in Charlotte, N. C., if he can raise money enough from the citizens.

Ex-Gov. Swann, of Maryland, will deliver the annual Alumni oration at the University of Virginia at the coming commencement.

Mr. John Kendricks declines longer to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut.

A laborer in Hannibal, Mo., who voluntarily cleaned out a gutter that was choked with ice, made out a bill for consequential damages as well as actual labor.

The city physician of Boston has been sued for $5,000 damages by a lady whom he sent to the small-pox hospital under the mistaken idea that she had the disease.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have refused, five to three, to commute the death sentence of McElhaney, the wife-murderer, to imprisonment for life.

San Francisco's City Hall has already cost $960,000, and the foundation is not yet completed. It is a mile outside of the business centre of the town, but the place expects to grow.

The Richmond *Whig* expresses great regret at the defeat of the Judiciary bill in the Virginia House of Representatives, whereby some $75,000 would have been saved annually.

The City of Reading, Penn., has been under Democratic rule six consecutive years, and during this time the debt of the city has been increased over a quarter of a million of dollars.

A little school-boy has died in Cincinnati, it is thought, from the effects of a blow with a book upon his head at the hands of his teacher. The teacher "can't recollect the circumstance."

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church has refused to call a convention to elect a bishop previous to the annual convention in May.

Mr. Thomas Kelso, of Baltimore, has paid $16,000 for a house in that city which he intends to fit up as a Methodist Episcopal Orphan Asylum, designing to put $100,000 into the benevolent enterprise.

A Titusville man has won $5 by eating thirty good-sized pretzels just after breakfast in twenty-nine and a half minutes, drinking the while one glass of beer, one glass of whisky, and five glasses of water.

An old negro, who died recently in Berks County, Pennsylvania, left $2,000 in gold and silver coin buried near his cabin, and his grateful heirs strictly carried out his written instructions in searching for it.

One hundred and thirty-five persons in St. Louis are defendants in a suit brought by the heirs of an illegitimate child for an estate which its father came into possession of by the death of his legitimate child.

During the past three years 708 miners have been killed in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and 1,692 injured, many of whom have since died. These casualties made 330 widows, and rendered 1,076 children orphans.

A Connecticut young woman propounds a conundrum, to wit, What does the man mean when on the day of his wedding he says to his bride, "With all my earthly goods I thee endow," knowing that at his death she will only get one-third?

The Connecticut youth, Junius H. Lucas, who sued the young widow for the expenses attending his unsuccessful wooing of her, has not only lost his case through an unsympathizing and hard-hearted jury, but has been ordered to pay the costs of the court beside.

During the seven months last past 234 ships have sailed from San Francisco, carrying 7,000,000 sacks of wheat and 560,000 quarter sacks of flour. On the 3d inst. thirty other ships were loading, and seventy were to arrive during the next sixty days. The number of wheat ships during the year will probably reach 400.

There is more trouble for Ossian E. Dodge. Pending the decision of his divorce suit, he has endeavored to raise money enough to pay the sum ordered by the Court to Mrs. Dodge, the expense of the suit and the bills, amounting to $480, which she ran up on the day she brought the suit. To do this he desired to make a mortgage, but his wife refuses to sign the document, and he is anxiously inquiring what he shall do about it.

The Charleston *News* says that the United States soldiers have no enemies among the sensible conservative citizens of South Carolina. Moreover: "They are orderly in their behavior, and the money which they spend, as far as it goes, is a help to trade. Beyond all this is the feeling that, whatever come, they will see justice done, and will range themselves on the side of the law, where the masses of the white citizens ever expect to be."

A movement has been started in Toledo, Ohio, and taken up in Baltimore and other places, to organize a political party in opposition to the concession of any privilege or advantage to Christianity, "or any other special religion." It opposes laws for the observance of Sunday, the use of the Bible in public schools, and the paying of public money to Chaplains in Congress, or State Legislatures, or in the army and navy, or in prisons or other public institutions, and it demands that ecclesiastical property shall not be exempt from just taxation.

The Nilsson Hall Lease.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the charges of fraud in the leasing of Nilsson Hall to the City, met at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Cooper, being absent. Mr. Stewart, who appeared for Mr. Conover, thought it would be better to defer the matter until Mr. Cooper is able to appear.

Mr. Smyth, who appeared for the lessees of the hall to the City, said he thought there was little necessity for counsel speaking on the subject. He had himself nothing to say, and he thought the committee could make up their minds on the evidence alone. He would like to know what the precise allegations were against his clients.

Mr. Brooks, counsel for Gen. Funk, said the allegation is that fraud has been perpetrated in the lease of Nilsson Hall to the City; as to who perpetrated that fraud is a question for the committee to decide.

Mr. Stewart said he did not see that any charge had been made against his client, Mr. Conover.

After some further discussion the committee announced that they would adjourn to 11 A. M. on Saturday next.

Statistics for the Week.

Police arrests during the past week were 1,504.

There were reported last week 551 deaths, 486 births, and 159 marriages, showing a decrease of 22 deaths and 27 marriages and an increase of 4 births, as compared with the return of the preceding week. Seventeen cases of small-pox and five deaths from that disease were reported for the week ending at noon yesterday.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports thirty-three fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $66,350; insurance, $109,650.

EDWARD S. STOKES.

A Writ of Error and Stay of Proceedings Granted, Yesterday, by Judge Davis.

It having become known about the court, yesterday, that Judge Davis was likely to render a decision on the application on behalf of Edward S. Stokes for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, quite a crowd had collected in Supreme Court, Chambers, in anticipation of the event. About 2 o'clock Judge Davis entered the court, followed by Mr. John D. Townsend and John R. Dospassos, counsel for Stokes, and District-Attorney Phelps on behalf of the people.

Judge Davis then announced that since the decision of Judge Boardman he had given the subject careful attention, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty to grant the writ of error and stay of proceedings, pending the hearing of the appeal at General Term. The Judge's opinion is, in full, as follows:

It was suggested by the respective counsel, when this motion was submitted, that its consideration should be delayed till the decision of the motion for a new trial, then pending before Mr. Justice Boardman. That motion having been decided adversely to the prisoner, it becomes my duty to dispose of the present one. In doing so I exclude from consideration the affadavits used on the motion for the new trial and all the questions arising upon them. They are not, in my opinion, properly before me. I have not considered the questions made by the exceptions taken upon the preliminary trial of the pleas in abatement, but confine myself entirely to those which appear in the bill of exceptions made upon the trial of the indictment. The application to me is for a writ of error to bring the judgment record and the bill of exceptions before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. Judgment having been pronounced in the case, no other mode of review is open to the prisoner, and it is apparent that, to grant the writ without an order expressly staying his execution would be an idle and cruel ceremony. The rule which should govern the judges in determining a motion of this kind has long been clearly settled. It is well stated in The People *vs.* Hasting, (17 How., Pr. Rep., 151) where on an examination of a bill of exceptions an application for a stay, the judge has grave doubts of the correctness of the rulings of the court at the trial, it is his duty, in the exercise of the discretion with which he is clothed, to allow the writ and stay the execution. * * * For it is against the benign spirit of the common law to allow a conviction of crime to be had by its erroneous administration. In The People *vs.* Sullivan, (1 Parke, 348,) Judge Edmonds, in a case tried before himself, declared it to be his duty to allow the writ and stay the execution when the question was one on which he felt no doubt, but upon which no appellant tribunal had passed, and in The People *vs.* Hendrickson (1 Parker, 396,) the learned Judge said: "In determining the question whether the prisoner shall have an opportunity for review by the Supreme Court of the exceptions taken I am not necessarily called upon to arrive at a positive conclusion that the court erred as to the law. It is enough that there is an exception in the case which I deem not to be frivolous, and which involves a gravely important question respecting which there may be even a conflict of authority, but which remains unsettled by the courts of the State." And in the very late case of Foster *vs.* The People, the Court of Appeals, while unanimously affirming the conviction, do not hesitate to say that the case was one eminently fit to be reviewed, and which properly called for the allowance of the writ and stays of execution that were granted by the several judges below.

The rule deducible from these cases is briefly this: that whenever the judge, to whom such an application is made in a capital case, considers the questions raised upon the trial and which may have affected the result adversely to the prisoner, to be of such grave moment and serious doubt either from their not having been settled by the higher courts or because of conflicting authorities touching them, that, in his judgment they are worthy of the solemn deliberation of an appellate tribunal, it is his duty to accord to the prisoner the opportunity to present them for review; and in such case the duty should be discharged in view of the irremediable consequences that may follow his refusal. The exceptions taken upon the trial of this case are numerous. The great majority of them I deem to be either frivolous or of such slight importance that they cannot be regarded as having prejudiced the prisoner. But in my opinion they are not all of that description. Some of the exceptions to the rulings on receiving and excluding evidence, will, I think, deserve attentive consideration upon argument. I cannot here consider them in detail. The exception upon which I have the gravest doubts arises upon a portion of the charge. The learned Judge, in the course of a charge which is a model of clearness and general correctness, laid down to the the jury following rule of law.

"The fact of the killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder, which the law would imply from the fact of the killing under the circumstances, in the absence of explanation, that it was manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide. Because, as I have said, the fact of killing being conceded, and the law implying malice from the circumstances of the case, the prosecution's case is fully and entirely made out, and, therefore, you can have no reasonable doubt as to that, unless the prisoner shall give evidence sufficient to satisfy you that it was justifiable under the circumstances of the case." This was perhaps a clear and correct exposition of the common law rule in a case of homicide by violence and with a deadly weapon, but is not its correctness open to serious doubts under the statute of this State, defining murder in its several degrees? The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The Court and the counsel for both sides concurred that the offense was either murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide. The killing by a fatal shot from a pistol fired by the prisoner was conceded, and I understand the charge to have been, in substance, that from this conceded fact and the circumstances attending it the law implies the malice that makes out the case of the prosecution "fully and entirely," unless the prisoner gave evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury that the killing was manslaughter or justifiable homicide.

In Wilson *vs.* the People (4 Parker, 619), Judge Wright, an eminent and able jurist, in reviewing at General Term a similar charge, says: "The effect of our statute is to explode the whole common law doctrine of implied malice. * * * Either of the cases put to the jury would at common law have been prima facie murder, for malice would have been implied from the act itself; and the burden of proof to explain or reduce the grade of the offense to manslaughter would have been shifted upon the accused. But under our statute, another ingredient was wanting to constitute the crime of murder, viz., an actual intention by the infliction of the blow to kill. It is true the jury would be at liberty to infer this intention in a proper case, from the act itself, upon the salutary rule of the common law, that a man is held to intend that which, in the ordinary course of things, would be the natural result of his acts, but no legal implication of a felonious intention can now arise, so as to throw upon the accused the burden of explaining the innocence of the transaction, or reducing the offense to manslaughter."

To the same effect was the charge of Judge Edmunds in the case of The People *vs.* Austin, (1 Parker, 154,) and in The People *vs.* White, (24 Wend., 520,) the reporter deduces from the opinions read in the Court of Errors, the conclusion that "express malice" must be proved or the prisoner cannot be convicted under an indictment charging a premeditated design to effect death. Understanding the charge of the learned Judge to have declared as a legal proposition that the law implies the malice from the killing and the circumstances of the case so that the charges of the indictment were fully and entirely made out, unless the prisoner proved by evidence sufficient to satisfy the jury, that his act was a less crime or no crime, I cannot but feel in the light of the cases referred to, that there are such grave doubts both as to the correctness of the charge and its probable effect upon the deliberations of the jury, as to bring this application within the fair scope of the rule that should govern me in determining it. It is neither necessary nor proper that I should form or express any positive opinions upon these questions. It is enough that I cannot say that my mind is free from grave and painful doubts. I reach my conclusion in this case with regret; but having reached it, I shall perform the duty that springs from it with no hesitation.

The writ of error is allowed, with stay of the execution of the sentence until the decision of the General Term.

The despondency into which Stokes was plunged by the announcement of Judge Boardman's decision was quickly dispelled yesterday by the news of Judge Davis having granted the stay of execution. The prisoner clung to this last hope with the tenacity of a drowning man, and the horrid suspense during the interval must have had a wasting effect on his appearance. His brother—this time the harbinger of good news—left the Court immediately after the order of respite was pronounced, and rushed toward the Tombs, anxious to communicate the glad tidings to the prisoner. This pleasure was, however, denied him. One of the keepers, hearing the news, told Stokes before the brother's arrival. The revulsion was too much for the prisoner. It is said he was overwhelmed. He gasped and staggered, and the blood rushed to his pallid face. By a supreme effort he recovered, and again resumed his cool, collected manner, and received his brother without any unusual exhibition of feeling. He now appears more composed and satisfied, and looks much better than usual.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for battalion drill, as follows: Companies F, E, I, B, Friday, 21st inst., and Monday, March 3; Companies A, D, H, G, C, Friday, 28th inst., and March 7.

The officers and men of the Seventy-first, Col. Vose, are directed to assemble at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in full-dress uniform, for inspection and review by Inspector-Gen. Wm. H. Morris. Company commanders, with their first sergeants, are required to be present on the same evening in their company rooms, with their company books for inspection, at 7 o'clock; arms will be inspected in the racks. Adjt. Geo. A. J. Norman, having retained the position for the past year by urgent solicitation and at serious inconvenience, now retires, after thirteen years of faithful service, through urgent business engagements. In him the regiment loses a most valuable and efficient officer. Sergt. Edwin R. Choate has been appointed Sergeant standard bearer, vice Hess, discharged.

The funeral services over the body of Private Andrew Carpenter, F Company, Twenty-second Regiment N. G., was held at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge streets, on Monday evening last, after which a guard consisting of Sergeant W. E. Brill, Corporal W. Weed, Privates P. E. DeMille, Gelston, Giles Burnham and Evans, kept guard in the church over the remains, until Tuesday morning, when the body was taken to Jamaica, Long Island, for interment in the family grave.

An election to fill vacancies in Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will be held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, on 17th inst.

The Veteran Guard of the Seventh Regiment met Monday, and elected the officers whose names were published in the ticket given in THE TIMES of Sunday last.

The Seventy-night Regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for instruction and drill. Company C of this command give a ball at their armory on Tuesday evening next.

Company B, Twelfth Regiment, will receive its friends at the Regimental Armory on the 24th inst.

Company C of the Seventy-ninth will hold its first annual reception on Tuesday next, at Nos. 136 and 141 West Twenty-third-street.

Major-Gen. Woodward has issued the following order, dated 13th inst.:

Information having been officially received at these head-quarters from the Adjutant-General, that, after personal examination, the Inspector-General has pronounced the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, to be in a dangerous condition, it is hereby ordered that from the date of the receipt of this order said building be used only for single company drills, and that drilling in double time, and drills by wing or battalion, be discontinued therein.

E Company, Twelfth Infantry, usually known as the "Webster Light Guard," will give an exhibition drill and concert, at the State Arsenal, March 5, at 8 P. M. The reputation of the company, dating from the competitive drill in Tompkins-square, in 1868, is well known.

In accordance with the invitation of Col. Sterry, of the Sixth Regiment, the veterans of 1812 will assemble at the Armory of the Sixth in uniform on Saturday, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock M. Adjutant Warner will proceed to the Central Park and hoist the veteran flag at sunrise.

The ex-volunteer officers of this State met at Troy, recently, to make arrangements for their annual banquet on the 9th of April.

A cavalry corps is to be organized in Richmond, Va. At present there is not a regularly-organized cavalry company in "the Cavalier State."

A plan has been proposed by Gen. Chamberlain for the reorganization of the militia of the State of Maine, as follows: Provide for three regimental organizations, with head-quarters at Portland, Augusta, and Bangor respectively; two companies to be entitled to a Major, Adjutant, and non-commissioned staff; four companies to be entitled to a Lieutenant-Colonel, Adjutant, and non-commissioned staff; six companies entitled to a Colonel, Adjutant, Quartermaster, and non-commissioned staff; ten companies entitled to a full regimental organization; artillery to remain unattached and to be assigned in orders.

The following appropriations are required for the Maine Militia for the ensuing year: For clothing, $10,088 43; for inspection, $2,000; for encampment, $6,000; total, $18,088 43.

Col. Bertolette has declined the appointment of Adjutant-General of the State of Pennsylvania, recently tendered him by the Governor.

In reply to a letter addressed to Secretary Belknap by Hon. Henry Wilson, inquiring whether militia officers holding civil office under the Government of the United States must, under the late executive order, resign their commissions in the militia, Secretary Belknap says: "I have the honor to inform you that under the decision published in the supplementary order of the President of the 28th ult., the Executive order of the 17th of January is not considered as prohibiting Federal officers from being officers of the militia in the States and territories."

SATURDAY IN THE PARK.

Large Numbers Engaged in Curling, Skating, and Sleighing—A Pleasant Day for All.

The Central Park presented a cheery Winter picture yesterday. Swift cutters dashed along the drives, which were in good sleighing order, and over the surface of the ponds glided groups of skaters. It seemed to be alive with pleasure-seekers, whose merry voices penetrated every nook, disturbing the stillness in which its snowy mantle wrapped it. Mall and terrace and cave and ramble and all the delightful retreats of Summer having lost the sunbeams which make up most of their attraction, were naturally deserted for the spots that afforded a chance to enjoy the sports of the ice and snow. In the little pond a short distance beyond the Morse statue a number of gentlemen were engaged in the Scottish game of curling. This is played on the ice with circular flat stones, having a handle on top, and weighing about forty pounds. These stones are made to slide on the ice on a range of some forty-two yards, and whoever is successful in propelling one nearest the centre of a circle of fourteen feet in diameter, and inside the circumference of a smaller circle, counts a point. It is played by eight persons at a game, four on each side, the fourth player being called a "director." There are six curling clubs in the City, viz.: The St. Andrews, New-York, Caledonians, Thistle, Empire City, and Burns. No match game was played yesterday, but members from four clubs joined in promiscuously and had some friendly play. Most of the players and spectators were Scotch. Though the game is a simple one it afforded them much amusement and some good exercise.

To use the language of a Lieutenant of the Park Police, "the skaters were not as numerous as on previous Saturdays, but were a much nicer company." And so it would appear. No roughs could be seen chasing each other and upsetting their neighbors. There were very few falls. The number of ladies was quite large, and the skating very good. A number of skilled skaters executed many difficult figures in one corner of the large pond, and one cut his name in neatly proportioned letters, with no apparent difficulty, on the ice. Yesterday was the forty-fourth day of good skating since the commencement of the cold weather. The ice has all along been in good order, although over five feet of snow have been swept off from the time of the first storm.

The slush of down-town streets made some difference in the number of sleighs entering the Park yesterday; for Saturday being the people's day many of the down-town residents turn out. A large number entered notwithstanding, and the styles were sufficiently varied to please the most exacting observer. From the rich display of Commodore Vanderbilt to the rickety sleigh and bony nag of sportive costermonger, out on a lark, all enjoyed the ride. Toward evening a number of large sleighs with family parties entered to add to the long line within. And so the merry bells tinkled, and the merry boys and girls laughed as darkness fell upon the Park and City.

Funeral Services of Mme. Mary F. Peacock.

The chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was, yesterday morning, heavily draped for the celebration of a solemn requiem mass in commemoration of Mme. Mary F. Peacock, late Superioress of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Rochester. The catafalque was placed in front of the altar-railings, and was adorned with a large quantity of memorial flowers and floral ornaments. The whole of Mozart's Mass was sung by a choir selected from various Catholic churches, and one of the members of the deceased lady's family sang the anthem, "Angels ever bright and fair." The mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assisted by Father Lynch and Father Flynn, after which Dr. McGlynn delivered a short address on the life and character of the deceased. A very large number of the friends of the late superioress were present during the services, and, at their close, proceeded in carriages to Manhattanville, where the remains of Mme. Peacock were buried, the flowers and floral ornaments being carried by the friends for the purpose of decorating her grave.

THE BEST SOCIETY.

Lecture by Emily Faithfull—The Works of the Standard Authors.

Miss Emily Faithfull lectured before a very large audience at Association Hall, yesterday afternoon, on "The Best Society." In one of Mr. Ruskin's most striking books, she said, we were told that the gratification of vanity lay at the root of all modern effort, and that we even desire an education which shall enable us to ring with confidence the visitor's bell at double-belled doors, and which shall ultimately enable us to place double bells at our own door. The accident of birth or money may enable us to obtain what we so wickedly covet from these base motives, but in the society of which she intended to speak we may all take rank according to our deserts, and we can never be outcasts except by our own fault. In the companionship of books we enjoy many immunities which are denied us in our intercourse with our fellow-creatures. Books never intrude upon us as unbidden guests, nor do they outstay their welcome. They are the only friends liable to no change; they stand by us in all vicissitudes, as comforters in sorrow, healers in sickness and companions in joy or solitude. There are some points of resemblance between modern society and the society of authors, and there are well-defined distinctions and degrees as to their capacity. We don't dream of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Scott on the same footing; consequently, as Lord Bacon says, some books are to be tasted, others swallowed, and some digested. In respect to social power she admitted that genius was often hereditary, but it was as absurd to suppose that the nobility of a family continued if its genealogy be unbroken, though father and son have been indulging age after age in habits which involve degeneracy of race, as to take it for granted that because a man's name is common his blood must be base, when his family perhaps have been ennobling it from generation to generation by pureness of moral habit. [Applause.] An acquaintance with the best society teaches that the greatest men of mark are the men of character; and while she did not mean that genius and morality were synonymous, she claimed that that which really raised a country was not the aristocracy of talent only, but the aristocracy of character, which was the true heraldry of men. [Applause.] Now, the wise warned the young against light people, the same caution should be given about light literature. The best books were effective only when digested and assimilated; others not only need no digestion, but they spoil and ruin the power of digestion and render those who indulge in this mental dram-drinking incapable of solid food or higher companionship. Unhappily there was a terrible increase in light literature—it formed the staple supply of circulating libraries, and exercised the widest and most penetrating influence. The works of pure reason and the real productions of genius have in the end a wider range of operation, but their effects are less immediate and less direct, for light literature is effective by reason of its very lightness; it penetrates where weightier matter would remain untasted. Like artificial society there was an artificial literature, and this compelled me to enter a protest against those thrilling nonsensical stories which were neither art nor nature, but a diseased growth of lawless imaginings—having no claim to the title of imagination. She regretted that even women contributed to this pernicious literature. Bad books, like bad company, are always too near at hand, and the impressions they create are proportionally objectionable. What a vast gulf extended between these worthless tales and the novels produced by writers like George Eliot, who add lustre to the name of woman. Her latest production, *Middlemarch*, treats of some of the most difficult questions in life; *Silas Marner* contains deep and suggestive reflections, and long after such stories are forgotten, will the lessons which they convey produce a noble and beneficial effect. It was lamentable that modern education despised natural history, despised religion, not theology—that was talk about God—but it despised the pointing or training to God's service. She maintained that true education was the leading of human souls to what was best and making what was best out of them. [Applause.] And these two objects were always attainable by the same means. True education had respect first, to the needs, and secondly, to the material that it was made of. Lately there was a disposition to ignore and discountenance modern literature as light and ephemeral, but this was a fallacy, for in the American poet Lowell they discovered passages equal to those in the "Ode to Immortality," the greatest poem ever written by Wordsworth. Poetry possessed the most refining and cultivating tendency, but should not be lightly skipped over. Men should not read books for themselves, but for the things they contain. Good literature was a burden people were anxious to avoid. It should be studied, and often when we say of authors "what miracles of genius," we should rather say what miracles of labor, for they have ransacked a thousand minds and used the accumulated wisdom of ages. Miss Faithfull concluded a very eloquent lecture by pointing out the evils consequent on the perusal of light literature and the inestimable advantages, morally and intellectually, to be derived from the study of the works of the standard authors.

Restitution Attended by Peculiar Circumstances.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Feb. 14.

Pittsfield has a mysterious case of conscience. One day last week an expressman went to the house of Mrs. Ichabod Chapman, on West-street, with a box containing a set of very costly furs. Supposing they were sent by some dealer she declined to receive them, saying she already had a similar set. But in the following night she had a vivid dream that her furs had been stolen, which so much haunted her that, at early morning she made an investigation, and found that it was even so. The furs were gone. The circumstances were made known to a neighbor, who repaired to the express office and obtained the rejected furs of the previous day, and they were recognized by the owner as none other than the missing articles.

A Disgusted Hartford Stable-Keeper.

From the Hartford Times, Feb. 14.

A wealthy German from New-York was in town a few days ago, and wishing to drive out, went to a stable to hire a team. The man of horses was loth to trust a valuable "turnout" to an entire stranger, and so asked for references. The German replied that he could give no references but that he would buy the horse and sleigh, and when he returned from his ride the stable-keeper might refund the money. A price was agreed upon, and the cash paid down. When later in the day the stranger brought the team back to the stable, his money was returned and he started to go. "Hold on," said the man of horses; "you have not paid your horse hire!" "Why, my dear sir," said the New-Yorker, coolly, "I have been driving my own team this morning!" The stable-keeper looked disgusted, but did not force his claims.

A Sadly-Afflicted Woman.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

Mrs. Nathan Briggs, of Marion, who so recently had intelligence of the probable loss of her son, Capt. Benjamin Briggs, with his wife and child, is again cast into grief by the loss of her son, Capt. Oliver E. Briggs, of the brig Julia A. Hallock, of this port. It was but a short time ago that her youngest son, Zenas Marston, died of yellow-fever while in port at Beaufort, N. C., and it was but a year or thereabout previous that Capt. Briggs, her husband, was instantly killed by lightning while seated in his own house. Mrs. Briggs was also called to mourn the loss of her oldest son, Nathan Henry, who died at sea some years ago; also, her only daughter, Maria, who was drowned with her husband, Capt. Joseph Gibbs.

Another Witness for Mr. Colfax.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 13.

As further corroborating Mr. Colfax's statement touching the receipt of $1,000, we append the following from a well-known citizen, which was telegraphed the Vice-President yesterday:

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Washington, D. C.:

I recollect very distinctly of Mr. Colfax saying to me at my house, during the political campaign of 1868, that a friend had sent him during the Summer $1,000 to pay his political expenses, and that he paid the same to A. H. Conner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana.

THEODORE P. HAUGHEY.

The Alleged Straw Bondsmen—They Waive Examination.

Philip Newman, who was arrested in the United States District-Attorney's office on Thursday, on suspicion of being connected with a gang of professional straw bondsmen, whose head-quarters are said to be in Centre-street, was yesterday brought before Commissioner Shields for examination. He waived his right, however, and was sent to Ludlow-street jail in default of $5,000 bail. The man who was arrested at the same time, Patrick Lilly, alias Walter Devlin, alias Maffit, also waived examination, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WATER-COLOR COLLECTION.

Exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water-Colors.

A correspondent is of opinion that, in our previous notices of the water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design, we ignored the part taken therein by the American Society of Painters in Water-Colors. We had no intention whatever of slighting this society, whose efforts to advance the cause of art are deserving of the highest commendation, struggling, as it has done, against many adverse circumstances.

But to speak of the collection itself. It comprises 354 pictures. The most liberal contributors are Mr. A. F. Bellows, Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mr. W. T. Richards, three good examples of three different styles. Of Mr. Bellows' works we have spoken so often that we can only repeat our opinion here, that he renders the sentiment of English pastoral scenery as no other artist does, at least none in this country. There is a peculiar charm about his works that we might seek in vain to find words to describe. An artist who has lived among the scenes Mr. Bellows paints, until the recollection of them has become a part of his most cherished memories, could alone hope to reproduce them in the style Mr. Bellows does. In the present collection, his largest work is entitled "The Willow Wagon," and is certainly a very charming composition, though not an advance on his previous efforts. We are glad to see that it has found a purchaser. Of smaller compositions he has a large number, and we may mention here that he appears to have found several imitators; at least there are quite a number of works in the collection that closely resemble his in color and general treatment, but lack his sentiment.

Mr. Louis C. Tiffany revels, as usual, in Eastern scenes. His largest composition, (No. 84,) entitled "Lazy Life Around the Old Sub-treasury of Morocco," is a very careful study of Eastern life and architecture, broadly and boldly touched, and altogether a notable work, but lacking purity of color and an Eastern atmosphere. In his single figures, as Nos. 33 and 37, Mr. Tiffany appears to greater advantage than in his larger works, though we can certainly say that they all evince improvement.

Mr. W. T. Richards has already won a European fame by the beauty and delicacy of his marine pieces. In this collection he has some half-dozen studies, chiefly of mountain scenery. Delicate, refined, artistic, and pretty, they certainly are, harmonious in tone, and wonderfully good in perspective, but cold and even weak in color. They are certainly inferior to his oil-paintings, of which a very choice specimen is on view at the Goupil Gallery.

Mr. R. S. Gifford does not appear to great advantage in his "View of Vesuvius," which is decidedly hard, and an "Old Fountain in Cairo." Of Mr. Bricher's works we have already spoken. Mr. J. C. Nicoll has several small works, "An October Afternoon," "A Calm Morning," and "Sketch from Nature" being the best. The first named, we see, is sold. Mr. Jas. D. Smillie comes out strongly in "Ready to Start," (No. 44,) a country race, ridden bare-back. Both horses and riders are vigorously drawn, though, perhaps, the attitudes are a little exaggerated; the color, too, is good, and the expressions strongly brought out. It is a good picture, and deserving of all the commendation we can find space to bestow on it. Mr. T. W. Wood's "Hard Times" and "Seed Corn," though good in color, drawing, and expression, seem a little hard in outline. Mr. T. C. Farrer has been industrious during the year. His best work is "Burnham Woods," a good study of beeches, but poor in color. Mr. H. W. Robbins shows to less advantage in water-colors than oils. Mr. Edward Moran is represented by "Stormy Weather on the Massachusetts Coast," (173,) a strong work, with a dash and freedom about it that is quite charming.

Among the loaned pictures is a very remarkable painting by E. K. Johnson, of London, (No. 40,) the property of Mr. G. B. Warren, Jr., entitled "The Rival Florists," and representing two old but vigorous gentlemen discussing a botanical question and a bottle of liqueur at the same time. Near them are seated two young and charming girls, who are much amused by the earnestness of the two old men. A workman training some roses, and a pretty little puss of seven or eight summers, profoundly intent on her box of toys, complete the picture. The expressions of the two old men, one bilious, saturnine, and dogmatic, the other fresh, rosy, shrewd, and knowing, are finely brought out, and two sweeter girl faces were certainly never painted than we have here. The flesh tints, too, are charming. Though the color is rather thin, and not so harmonious as it might be, and though it is difficult to see how there can be so much light and so very little shadow, we can certainly characterize this as one of the most remarkable pictures of its kind ever brought to this country.

Mrs. Murray's "Mother of Christ" is disappointing. The features are coarse, and the expression unmeaning. A notice of the remaining works we can but summarize. Among the best are "Country Lane, North Wales," and "Noel Shabot," by M. Millard, of Canada; "The Foot of Thirty-fourth-street," by A. A. Anderson; "Abbeville," by T. C. Debdine; "Crichton Castle, Scotland," by G. A. Gilbert, a satisfactory work with the exception of the background; "Old Ice-house," by F. H. Smith, and "Woodland Sketch," by John Dillon, both of which are pleasing, though looking too much like copies of Mr. Bellows' style.

In the west room will be found a series of pen-and-ink drawings illustrative of *The Scarlet Letter*, by C. G. Bush, and very excellent they are, showing a thorough appreciation of the sentiment of the story. Indeed, we have seen no illustrations of Hawthorne's work that please us so much as these. There is a grotesque humor in two or three of them that approaches almost to caricature, it is true, but taking them altogether, they are very satisfactory.

In the north-west room will be found two sketches by John Ruskin (Nos. 271 and 319) and some good drawings in black and white by Thomas Moran.

The exhibition will close on or about the 8th of next month, to make room for the Kensett collection, and this will be followed by the forty-eighth annual exhibition of the Academy.

The Williams & Everett Collection.

We have already called attention to this collection, now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery. It contains works of a very high order of merit, and from men whose pictures are seldom found in the auction-room. The "Schreyer" is one of the best we have seen, a vigorous work, studied from nature and touched in a bold and masterly style. Verschuur is well represented by a group of horses entering a stable, a good picture in every respect; Daubigny, by "The Banks of the Ooise;" De Noter, by an "Interior," most carefully painted; Perait, by "The Surprise;" Tissot by his quaint but thoughtful "Marguerette in Church," a very remarkable picture, deserving more consideration than, we fear, our art patrons will be likely to give it. Castan's "Playful Kitten," and Lambert's "Anxious Watchers" are capital studies of feline life, the latter being particularly good. Mr. Henry Bacon's "Taking Toll" is one of his best works.

The sale will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. The proprietors of the collection say: "By reason of the great fire in November, the demand in Boston for fine works of art has been so affected that they have deemed it expedient to transfer to New-York a large portion of their valuable stock. The collection offered consists, for the most part, of fresh works, carefully gathered for this season's trade. Most of the foreign ones were collected in Europe during the past Summer, many of them being painted specially to order, or purchased directly of the artists."

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., Feb. 15, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.107 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Feb. 15, 30.469 inches; minimum at 11 P. M. Feb. 11, 29.609 inches; range, .860 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 26° 9'; maximum at 1 A. M. Feb. 9, 40°; minimum at 7 A. M. Feb. 10, 10°; range, 32°. Remarks—Feb. 12, snow from 1 A. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .04 inch; Feb. 13, snow from — A. M. to 3 A. M.; amount of water, .27 inch; total amount of water for week, .31 inch; depth of snow, 5¾ inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,412 miles.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 16, 1873.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Mayor HAVEMEYER informs us in a letter, which we publish this morning, that the *Tribune* wrongly reported his opinion about the appointing power. That is by no means extraordinary, but it is a little odd that the Mayor should overlook the fact that the *Tribune's* "correction" credits him with holding an opinion which he disavows. The Mayor says that he once favored the plan of giving to a Common Council consisting of two boards elected by wards, the power of making nominations for heads of departments, but that he no longer favors such a plan even were the old mode of election to be restored. The *Tribune*, on the other hand, says that he is still in favor of that course. We leave the Mayor and his blundering spokesman to settle the matter between them. Meanwhile, we entirely dissent from the proposition that members of a Common Council elected by wards are likely to be more trustworthy depositaries of the nominating power than a Board of Aldermen elected from the City at large.

The New-York creditors of BOWLES BROTHERS seem disposed to profit by the lessons to be gathered from the treatment of that disreputable concern in Paris and London. The proceedings of the European bankruptcy committees have had an unpleasant resemblance to whitewashing. It is bad enough to lose money by confidence operations similar to those practiced by the brothers BOWLES, but the sting of loss is somewhat intensified by the knowledge that the operator is allowed to quietly sneak away with his plunder. The New-York creditors do well in acting with caution and deliberation. It would be a pity if the last chance of making an example of some of the members of this precious banking firm were to be allowed to slip.

It was to be expected that one of the first declarations of the new republican Government of Spain would be in regard to its determination to maintain the authority of the mother country over the island of Cuba. No Spanish Government can afford to disclaim such a policy, any more than a French Government, of whatever type, could disavow the intention of preparing the country to regain possession of Elsass. But then, even assuming that the Spanish republican leaders will refuse to extend to Cuba the full benefit of the democratic institutions which it will be their duty to provide at home, they can hardly refuse to fulfill their past pledges in favor of negro emancipation in Cuba. The "loyal" colonial Spaniards have time and again threatened to declare the independence of the island if slavery were to be abolished. The leaders of the Casino will never accept republican institutions in good faith, and the more honestly the new Government at Madrid tries to deal with all parties in Cuba, the more difficult will it find the business of governing. In one way or other, the insurrection must profit by recent events in Spain.

After a scene in the House, more lively than decorous, Mr. BUTLER's bill in regard to the distribution of the *Alabama* indemnity fund was passed. The bill differs in several essential respects from that passed by the Senate, and a conference committee will, therefore, be required to adjust the matter. It will be observed that the classes of claimants admitted under Mr. BUTLER's bill are four: 1. The actual owner of vessels and cargoes destroyed or captured. 2. The officers and seamen of vessels captured. 3. The Government of the United States as owners of ships of war destroyed by the Confederate cruisers; and 4. Insurers who had to pay war premiums because of the presence upon the ocean of the *Alabama* and her consorts. The insurance companies are debarred against ranking among these claimants for sums paid under war premiums to owners whose ships or cargoes had been destroyed.

Reform in the Post-Office.

During the coming year, two important reforms in our postal system will, in all probability, be carried out. One is the entire abolition of the franking privilege, the other is the introduction of the "postal card." The doing away with the privilege of franking is important to the nation, not so much on account of the money saved, as on account of its simplifying the operations of the Post-office, and saving the post-bags from the enormous weight of material now thrown into them by our members of Congress. The postal card is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the day, and has been in use for several years in Eastern Europe, and for the last few years in Great Britain. Even the ordinary forms of addressing a correspondent are not necessary on a postal card. On one side is simply the address of the person for whom the letter is intended, with the penny stamp; on the other is the brief message, with perhaps merely the initials of the writer. Hundreds of thousands of formal letters, and the time necessary to prepare them, are thus saved. When once introduced, these cards will, no doubt, be used to an enormous extent in our large cities.

A third reform proposed in Congress does not seem equally necessary—we refer to the reduction of letter postage to two cents. The Post-office Department suffers already under a deficit every year. It seems unwise to increase this by lowering the postage. The example of Great Britain cannot be adduced in favor of the reduction, as the Post-office routes there are in so small an area. Our enormous distances must always cause much greater expense in the transmission of letters than is the case in Great Britain. What is really needed here is not cheaper postage, but better organization. The great defects of our postal system seem to be specially felt in the large cities. Take, for instance, the matter of security in sending sums of money to this City. It has become notorious that it is extremely unsafe to send small parcels of bills from any rural district to any address in this City, where there would be a natural supposition that the letters contained money. Among our charitable societies, business firms, and newspaper offices, we hear continually of money-letters lost; of course it is impossible to say whether the letter was stolen in country offices, or in the City. But we can say that it is extremely undesirable for any country correspondent to send money to this City, otherwise than in checks or Post-office orders.

But worse even than this, is the irregularity of letter-delivery. It is a fact now of well-known experience, that a letter mailed in Northampton, Springfield, Hartford, Albany, or Poughkeepsie, will reach its address in this City sooner than a letter mailed from Eighth-street to Fourteenth-street. The Eighth-street letter is put into a box. It may or may not be collected promptly by the carrier. It is taken from there to the branch Station D; from there it is taken to the general office down-town. There it is sorted and probably sent back to Station D. There it is given to the carrier, and at last delivered in Fourteenth-street. The whole operation takes twenty-four hours. Very rarely it is completed within twelve hours. In London this letter would be delivered in that distance within one hour. We have known repeated instances of letters from Wall-street to Fiftieth-street being longer on the way than from Boston to New-York. Our mail connections with Brooklyn are something remarkable. One can get an answer from Philadelphia quicker than from the outskirts of our sister city.

The delays, too, in regard to mistaken addresses are quite as annoying. Thus, a letter sent to a given number in West Fourteenth-street, instead of East, travels about several days before it finds its destination. Often an address which is only a house or two away from the real address causes a delay of days. It would seem that the carriers take no kind of trouble to discover the right address. In London such mistaken addresses are rectified within a few hours. They would be here, if there were proper *esprit de corps* and training among the officials. The ingenuity, perseverance, and efficiency shown in Great Britain in correcting false addresses and delivering the letters rightly, is one of the most beautiful characteristics of that nearly perfect system. As an illustration of experience here, we know of a town within twenty miles of New-York which has the same name as a town 250 miles away, in the western part of the State; yet ninety-nine out of a hundred letters destined for the near town are sent to the remote one, unless the former be designated by the county, or in some other way. Now, a sorter, trained to his business, ought to presume that the nearer address is the one intended. The fact is, however, that there is not much training or experience among the sorters, carriers, or officials of our Post-office. They come or go, as party puts them up or down. We do not lay the blame on the Postmaster; it belongs to the system. But we do say that any man who would reform this—who would give the London Post-office system to New-York and other large cities—would be a benefactor and organizer such as we have seldom had in this country, and would show a capacity which would entitle him to almost any administrative position.

Spain.

A revolution which overturns a monarchy and establishes a republic without shedding a drop of blood; a revolution begun by a king who abdicates of his own accord, and from whom the Republican leaders part with mutual expressions of good will, is something altogether unparalleled in the history of nations. Of the thorough sincerity and honesty of AMADEUS there is no reason whatever to doubt. He accepted the Spanish crown after it had been offered to him by a vote of two-thirds of the representatives of the nation, and upon the understanding that his acceptance was the wish of the majority of the Spanish people. While on the throne, he endeavored to the best of his ability to pacify the country, and to govern it liberally and wisely. When he finally became convinced that his supporters were in a minority, and that he could govern only by aid of the army, he voluntarily resigned the crown into the hands of the Cortes. There is little doubt that by sternly repressing the constant insurrectionary efforts of the numerous parties into which his opponents were divided, he could have maintained his authority until that improbable day when hatred of the common enemy should have induced Carlists, Alphonsists, and Republicans to ally themselves together against the Savoyard King. He, however, declined to rule except with the consent of the people. His letter of abdication, in which he refuses to be the mere King of a party, is one of the most frank and noble utterances that have ever issued from any throne, and the reply of the Cortes shows that AMADEUS has compelled the respect even of the hostile Republicans who have succeeded to power.

Though Spain has not generally been regarded as a very promising field in which to try the experiment of republican government, it must be admitted that the events of the past week afford abundant reason for hope to the friends of the new republic. The ablest and most enlightened of Spanish statesmen have been intrusted with the reins of power. ESPARTERO, SERRANO, and TOPETE, the most influential of Spanish soldiers, have given their adhesion to the Government, and so far there has been no indication that the army will refuse to follow their example. Had the republic been born of the barricades, and the provisional Government been made up of blatant demagogues and soldiers of fortune, we might rightfully regard it as the prologue to a tragedy of hopeless anarchy. As it is, intelligent and patriotic Spaniards of all parties will be unwilling to overthrow a Government of unquestioned legitimacy in order to risk the rule of DON CARLOS or the Prince of Asturias. Let FIGUERAS and his associates govern firmly and wisely, and they will make republican Spain an unanswerable argument against monarchy, not only in the peninsula but throughout Europe.

The Powers of Notaries.

The law-making machine, in all minor matters of merely public moment, is apt to work very slowly. A good example of this is afforded in the course of legislation in regard to notaries public. As everybody of any experience in affairs very well knows, the office of notary public, though of much less dignity and power here than in Europe, is still a highly important one. In passing property, in conducting actions at law, and in some of the most familiar and frequent emergencies of commercial experience, his authority is, generally speaking, indispensable. Except in comparatively few instances, the office is not one of great pecuniary profit. In perhaps a majority of cases, so far at least as our own State is concerned, it is held by lawyers for convenience in carrying on their business, and beyond that probably yields them more trouble than emolument.

But it seems to be clearly for the public interest that the powers of notaries should be, in some directions, increased. At present their authority is limited to the county for which they are appointed and in which they reside. As notaries are really officers of the State, appointed by the Legislature, this limitation seems arbitrary, and, besides, has been found, in practice, to give rise to numberless inconveniences. An attempt was therefore made, some time since, to remove it, and for the past two or three sessions a bill has been introduced empowering notaries to act in other counties than the one for which they were appointed. Last year it came up, if we mistake not, for the second time, and we then urged its passage. No action was taken upon it, however, and this year it appears again, we trust to be passed, although in a somewhat modified form.

It is now proposed to confine the operation of the act to New-York and the counties adjacent—Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester. While, as a matter of principle, it would probably be better to extend the change, if made at all, to the entire State, it is nevertheless true that the district embraced in the counties named is the immediate field of much the larger part of our notarial business, and suffers most from the inconveniences of the old system. We are prepared then to accept the law thus modified, and to trust to its practical working to illustrate the wisdom of its extension. But there is still another improvement which we have before suggested, and which does not seem to be contemplated in the scope of the bill now under consideration.

A notary's authentication carries no validity outside the county where he acts, unless certified by the Clerk of that county. For this, of course, a fee is to be paid, besides the fee for the second recording. This seems to us a cumbrous, costly, and unnecessary piece of circumlocution, accruing solely to the benefit of County Clerks at much expense of time, trouble, and money to the general public. Let it be enacted that upon a notary's filing his signature, and a properly-certified copy of his commission with the Clerk of any county, that Clerk shall take official cognizance of his acts the same as of notaries in his own county. This will be, in effect, making one certificate of the notary's own County Clerk serve to identify him, once and for all, in his subsequent transactions till his term expires. No more seems to be required to fulfill all the necessary purposes of the law. By this simple device much trouble would be saved, and many legal operations greatly simplified and facilitated. The County Clerks will grumble, no doubt, but property holders and lawyers will rejoice. The committee in charge of the bill we have referred to would do well to consider this amendment.

Cattle on Railroads.

During the late snow-blockade on the different lines of railroad throughout the country, hundreds of cattle, shipped from Chicago and other cities in the West, and destined for the Eastern markets, died from the combined effects of hunger, thirst, and jarring. A correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* states that in one instance, which came under his notice, four car-loads of cattle remained for four days and nights without a morsel of food or a drop of water. Close to the Pointe Claire Flats, he says, they were left for several hours exposed to a severe storm. A considerable number died, and many were so affected as to be worth nothing except the price of the hides. Last month there was a very much worse case on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, Chicago and Pennsylvania roads. Twenty-five car-loads of cattle sent from Chicago, did not arrive in this City for sixteen days. The poor animals had not eaten a morsel of food, or tasted a drop of water, the whole time mentioned. The result was, as might be expected, that more than half of them died; and those which were alive were of such inferior quality as to be comparatively worthless. First-class butchers will not buy cattle of this kind, for the reason that the flesh bears too many signs of ill-treatment to be purchased by particular house-keepers. Cattle dealers and shippers have been continually trying to induce the railroad managers—for they alone are to blame—to make arrangements of a more liberal nature for carrying "live freight," but so far without the slightest effect.

What is really needed is that the cars provided for cattle shall have patent axles and springs, to prevent the jarring which is now so destructive, and that "live freight" shall have the right of way over "dead freight." At present, if, for example, twelve cars, loaded with "dead freight," leave Chicago several hours after a corresponding number of cars have started with "live freight," the "live freight," although having the priority in regard to departure, will be "turned out" to allow the "dead freight" to pass, and to arrive first at its destination. On this point the main grievances of the cattle dealers may be said to rest. In respect to the matter of food, they are perfectly indifferent, because of the belief that a fast of two or three days would rather improve than injure the flesh of the animals. On the other hand, a plentiful supply of water and facilities for lying down are indispensable. We have before made allusion to the damage which has been inflicted upon the cattle traffic of Chicago by the stupid policy of railroad managers. Repeated disappointments have compelled the stock-raisers to look to other markets for purchasers. This subject is really one of great importance to the whole country; and, as the railroad men seem totally indifferent to it, we think that it is the duty of Congress to provide a remedy. While the roads have only single tracks to work with, no more is expected than that the cars shall be improved, the agencies for supplying water increased, and that a provision shall be made for securing the right of way for "live" over "dead" freight. The greatest requirement of the Eastern markets is to have the cattle brought on from the places of shipment as speedily as possible. If the proper facilities were afforded, the trip between Chicago and Jersey City might be accomplished in two days, or two days and a half at the farthest; and we think that this rate of speed can be secured, even without a double track, if Congress will only take the matter in hand, and pass a law embodying features of the nature suggested.

A Thrifty Lover.

It has long been felt by the really spirited members of the oppressed male sex that the monopoly of the action for breach of promise of marriage, which is enjoyed by women, is a gross injustice. Why this action should be prosecuted exclusively by women is not intelligible. The jilted woman is certainly in a better position than the jilted man. The time, trouble, and expense of wooing have been exclusively his, whereas she has found the period of courtship both an interesting and inexpensive one. Surely, if either has a right to damages for nonfulfillment of the marriage contract, the jilted man has a far stronger case to submit to an intelligent jury than has the jilted woman.

It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that the advocates of man's rights will learn that a bold and thrifty son of Connecticut has brought a legal action against a fascinating widow, who, after admitting him to the position and duties of an accepted lover for a period of five years, heartlessly, and unjustly—as he alleges—deserted him, and married another man. During this period, he not only devoted a large part of his time to her entertainment, but he took upon himself the chivalrous task of doing her "chores." He wooed her with pails of water; he appealed to her finer feelings by sawing her wood; he flattered her by attending to the comfort of her private cows, and paid to her personal pigs those delicate attentions in point of swill which only an accepted lover might venture to pay. He even performed more laborious tasks than these, for he attended to her garden during nearly the entire period of his young love's dream, and cut and cured five successive crops of hay in her front yard and contiguous grass-plots. Furthermore, he paid, lent, and expended divers large sums of money in introducing his mistress to the wild delights of the traveling circus, and in conveying her in luxurious buggies to the costly revelries of clerical "donation parties." And all this labor and expense were vain. Without the slightest apparent cause, she deserted her faithful lover, her industrious gardener, the devoted friend of her cows and pigs, and left him lacerated in feelings, and a prey to that keenest form of remorse which can gnaw the Connecticut heart—the consciousness of time and money expended without remunerative results.

But this was a man of no common mold. No sooner did he learn of his fickle mistress' contemplated faithlessness, than he promptly made out a bill for services rendered and money paid out upon the faith of her promise to marry him, and presented it to her for payment. No one can read the various items of this bill without feeling that it is an extremely modest one. For a "trip to exhibition" he has charged but $1 50, which doubtless included only the price of admission, without the cost of peanuts and subsequent ginger-beer. For "attending garden," he has made the ridiculously low charge of only $10 per year, though, on the other hand, he has charged for hay-making at the rate of $3 per day. Probably the presence of his mistress among the beets and onions lightened the labor of cultivating those excellent vegetables, while her absence from the hay-field made haying an unrelieved toil, and thus impelled him to charge a relatively higher price for the latter class of labor. He does not seem to have made her many presents—such, doubtless, being the economic habits of the rural Connecticut swain—for the only item of the kind which appears in the bill is a charge of fourteen dollars for "dress, gloves, thimbles, &c." The pleasure of his company was, of course, something which he considered worth paying for, and he therefore charged for "attendance for five years" the sum of $250. Altogether the bill amounted to $625, which is certainly an absurdly low price for any lady to pay for five years' enjoyment of the society and services of an able-bodied lover.

The bill was not paid; whereupon suit was immediately brought upon it. It will be noticed that the plaintiff has forborne to imitate the ordinary feminine plaintiff, in a breach of promise action, in claiming a round sum as damages for the injury sustained by his betrayed heart. His action accomplishes a similar purpose, but he has wisely chosen to give it the business-like appearance of a suit for services and disbursements. As a Connecticut jury has not only refused to aid the defendant in recovering his disbursements, but has mulcted him in costs besides, the average Connecticut lover will hereafter be chary of hiring expensive buggies, and cutting hay for the benefit of fickle and unfeeling women.

A Lottery for a Wife.

That marriage, metaphorically speaking, is a lottery has long been generally admitted, but to make it literally so is one of the many novelties lately devised in the fertile West. A young lady who lives in the town of Champaign has written to the editor of a Chicago paper to announce that she desires to be lotteried off, and to ask his advice on the subject. Her letter is now before us, and it must be admitted that the advantages to be derived from her intended proceeding are set forth by the lady with singular grace and modesty. She has been acknowledged, she says, in all the cities where she has resided, to be "the belle of society." She is "young, handsome, talented, and attractive." Her age is twenty-one, and she is a brunette. She has "many, many admirers," but none, as yet, whom "she can appreciate." Consequently, being averse to the single state, and in the hope of pitching on some one she can like, Miss K. proposes to put herself up as the prize in a lottery. There are to be 100,000 chances at a dollar apiece. Satisfactory proofs of her respectability, education, and good faith are placed in the hands of the Chicago editor. The drawing is to take place at the earliest possible moment, and the blushing bride is to be handed over to the lucky fellow who happens to hold the right ticket.

There are, however, some important reservations. If the young lady does not happen to like the man who draws her, or he happens not to like her, the bargain is to be off, the gentleman receiving $500 by way of smart money. Whether Miss K. is to keep the remaining $99,500 does not appear, but we suppose the idea is to have the drawing resumed until the fair candidate for matrimony gets somebody to suit her. In an army of 100,000 bachelors, one, surely, ought to be found eligible for the smiles of even so lovely a creature as Miss K. describes herself to be; and it would, indeed, be a pity, after devising and setting in motion so complicated and original a matrimonial machine, if the sole object of its existence were to come to humiliating defeat. On the other hand, if the enterprise is crowned with success, a serious question arises as to the possible embarrassing results. There are not many opera-houses to be raffled off, and schemes of that kind are subject to positive and obvious limitations. But of marriageable and unmarried young ladies there are a great many, and if Miss K. achieves a "pyramidal success," who shall say to what lengths this wife-lottery business may be carried? The whole community may be agitated by it. Violent speculation may spring up in matrimonial shares. Brokers may go "long" or "short" of them, and even engineer "corners" whereby particular or obnoxious operators may be forced to accept a distasteful partner. On the whole, we do not know that it is desirable that this young, handsome, talented, and attractive brunette should prosper in her daring undertaking. Society is scarcely in a position to take the risk of establishing so dangerous a precedent. We hope, therefore, that Miss K. will forgive us for opposing a scheme, the failure of which cannot seriously affect her happiness; since a being so lovely cannot permanently find it impossible satisfactorily to dispose of herself, even if she is not drawn as a prize in a lottery. Therefore, we feel constrained to call upon Gov. BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, to put in force the laws for the suppression of gambling, and thus to cut short a speculation which, however fascinating, would be likely to prove demoralizing, and, in Miss K.'s case, at least, ought certainly to be superfluous.

The True Remedy.

Complaints concerning the mismanagement of our ferries are daily made, and in most instances are entirely just. Many complaints have been made of the irregularity of the boats running upon the ferry which connects Hunter's Point with James-slip, and of the occasional recklessness which the pilots have displayed in their hostility to the pilots of the Roosevelt-street ferry-boats. The correspondent, however, who in yesterday's TIMES blames the company for not running their boats with regularity during heavy snow-storms, is not altogether in the right. The track of these ferry-boats crosses that of every other line from Wall-street to Astoria—for the boats of the Fulton Ferry are frequently carried on the flood-tide some distance above James-slip. Moreover, the pilots of the Hunter's Point boats are compelled to keep a sharp look-out for the swift Harlem passenger-boats, to say nothing of the innumerable craft of all kinds which are present in the river. Now, it is evident that these pilots can avoid collisions only by exercising great care, and for them to run their boats at full speed during a blinding snow-storm, would be a criminally reckless course. Their route is by far the most difficult and dangerous of those of all the ferry lines that connect our City either with Brooklyn or New-Jersey. It is, therefore, hardly fair to find fault with the company for displaying that rarest of virtues, prudence.

The relief of which persons living on the line of the Long Island Railroad, and doing business in the City, are so much in need, must come not from the ferry companies, but from the prospective Blackwell's Island Bridge. Three of the four Long Island railways make their terminus at Hunter's Point. When the Blackwell's Island Bridge is built, these railways can run their trains directly into the City, and connect with the rapid transit road, which, we may assume, will by that time be completed. Persons who now fail to reach Hunter's Point in time to take the train—as was the case with our correspondent—will no longer be exposed to such an inconvenience when the railways have made the upper part of New-York their terminus. Let the sufferers from the irregularities of the Hunter's Point ferry-boats devote their energies to the work of hastening the building of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, and they will gain what the ferries can never afford them, the certainty of reaching their trains without the delays that are now sometimes unavoidable in stormy weather.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES.

The prosperous business of most of the theatres supplies them with no reason for change, and the bills have remained the same in all cases throughout the week. "David Garrick," at Wallack's, has gained fresh popularity with repetition, and for some nights past the orchestra has actually been driven from its place, and forced to seek refuge on the stage. Mr. Sothern's performance of the hero is, by general consent, the finest of his dramatic efforts, and all who have admired him in previous characters should see his *Garrick*, and enjoy the forcible contrast and the signal proof of versatility it affords.... "One Hundred Years Old" still pursues its prosperous career at the Union-square Theatre, and Mr. Mark Smith's elaborate and vigorous impersonation of the hero is much admired.... The new Fifth-avenue Theatre has "struck a lead" in "Alixe" that could hardly have been anticipated by the most sanguine. No more tender or touching picture of a hapless love and a ruined life has place in our memory than that of Miss Morris in "Alixe," and the warm commendations the young lady has received from all quarters have the uncommon quality of being, for once, deserved.... A change will be made at the Grand Opera-house on Tuesday, when the "Cataract of the Ganges" is to be withdrawn, and a new piece by Mr. Daly, called "Roughing It," will be represented.... Mr. George L. Fox returns to-morrow to the scene of his many triumphs at the Olympic, and "Humpty Dumpty" will rise again in perennial freshness to do honor to the comedian's return. Everything is to be new—dresses, scenes, music, tricks, transformations, &c., while—an announcement equally agreeable—the original cast of characters will be in all respects the same as before.... "Leo and Lotos" has passed into its third month at Niblo's Garden.... Mr. Chanfrau has been playing in Mr. De Walden's comedy of "Sam," at Wood's Museum, and much to popular liking. A veritable sensation is promised here to-morrow night, when the memorable "Glance at New-York in 1848" is to be revived, and Mr. Chanfrau is to appear once more in his original creation of *Mose*.... Booth's Theatre has been well filled during the week by the strong attraction of Mr. Florence in *Bob Brierly*. That comedian, by his uncommonly chaste and impressive acting, has endowed Mr. Reade's play with more popularity than ever, and "The Ticket-of-leave Man" will be played nightly until further notice.... At the Bowery Theatre, pantomime will this week be the attraction. Mr. Abbott is to be the chief performer.

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

A matinée performance will be given at Booth's Theatre on Wednesday next, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. The ladies and gentlemen who will then appear have all offered their services gratuitously, and among them are Mr. Lamb and other artists from the Union-Square Theatre; Prof. Davies, from Niblo's, and Mr. F. S. Chanfrau. Jarley's Wax Works will be exhibited, and Mr. Mollenhauer's orchestra will furnish music. This performance is preliminary to the grand fair, arrangements for which are now progressing. It is expected that the proceeds of these affairs will permit the early completion of the Masonic Hall. The income from the hall, it is believed, will enable the trustees to erect a house for the reception of the widows and orphans of Masons, and of Masons who may be in distress.

Musical.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.

A rehearsal of this society, with voices, orchestra, and, we may add, audience, for the hall was full, took place on Wednesday. There will be one more rehearsal on Wednesday next, and the concert will take place on Thursday, the 20th. Everything went very smoothly and satisfactorily on Wednesday and there is reason to believe that the great work selected for the concert will be finely performed. This, we are happy to say is "The Last Judgment" by Spohr; a great Protestant oratorio, especially suitable to the approaching season of Lent, and, on its own merits, a work which all lovers of music should hear. The music of Spohr has been too much neglected, and after the "Last Judgment" has been heard a few times this will probably no longer be the case. Though it cannot be placed, as a whole, on the level of the "Messiah," or even of "Elijah," it contains some fine writing, and, in particular, one quartet, "Blest are the departed," which has long been famous among musicians as one of the most beautiful compositions in existence. The deep feeling with which this was received on Wednesday proves that in presence of such transcendent loveliness all judgments coincide. The soloists for this concert are Mrs. Imogene Brown, Mrs. Brennan Horsbay, Mr. Wm. Leggatt, and Mr. Franz Remmerts.

BENEFIT MATINEE.

A benefit concert took place in Steinway's smaller hall, on Wednesday afternoon, which reflected great credit on those whose benevolence prompted them to perform, and yielded unexpected pleasure to those whom the same motive prompted to attend. Two young girls, who play respectively the harp and violin, having suffered the worst of artistic misfortunes in the loss of their instruments, Mme. Anna Bishop, Mrs. Brookhouse Bowler, Miss Tucker, Mr. Humphries, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. L. G. Gottschalk kindly volunteered their services to help them, the Messrs. Steinway gave the use of their hall, the Messrs. Brown & Buckwell that of a harp, and a very enjoyable little concert was the result. Mme. Anna Bishop sang the "Dove Song" from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," one of those test pieces in which, in past times, so many reputations have been made. To hear Mme. Bishop sing this studied and refined music is equivalent to a lesson in the art of singing. After this the two little creatures played. It is always very touching to hear children innocently executing conventional cadenzas. It is like baby lips lisping poetry. They look so unutterably solemn, too, while they are doing it; and if one watches, one may catch a shake of the curly head if a note is just a *leetle* bit out. Little Alice and Ada do their work fairly and well, and may make artists in time. We can only regret that their deserts, and those of the ladies and gentlemen who came to their assistance, did not attract a larger assemblage.

Home Gossip.

Monday, a performance by which the family of the late J. H. Selwyn is to profit will take place at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre.... The [illegible] company was at the Chestnut-street Theatre.... Mrs. J. A. Oates and her company were at [illegible] Wood's Museum.... Mr. Bellew [illegible] at the Philadelphia Academy of Music Monday.... [illegible] Mayo was at the Arch-street Theatre, and [illegible] Eldridge performs there this week.... Mr. Joseph Proctor was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.... Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at the New-Orleans Academy.... Mr. Owens was in his second and last week at the Varieties.... Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were last week at De Bar's, in St. Louis.... Monday and Tuesday, Rubinstein concerts are to occur in St. Louis.... Mme. Janauschek acts this week at Ford's Grand Opera-house in Baltimore.... Mr. Lester Wallack acted last week, and Miss Neilson acts this week, in Providence.... Italian opera, with Mme. Lucca, was the attraction at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago.... This week the Aimée opera bouffe troupe are to play at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Miss Maggie Mitchell was last week in Pittsburg.... Mr. Lingard and O. G. Bernard, of Dayton, Ohio, are involved in litigation. Mr. Lingard was arrested on Feb. 9 on a charge of perjury.... Miss Agnes Ethel remains at the Boston Globe until Feb. 21.... The Barry benefit performance in Boston produced a profit of $3,144 50.... On Wednesday Miss Charlotte Cushman arrived at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia, having been compelled to suspend her Southern tour, and cancel all her engagements on account of illness resulting from overwork. Miss Cushman has been constantly on the boards since last October. She will recuperate her health by a month's residence in Philadelphia.... A Patti-Mario concert was given in Indianapolis on Thursday.... Friday and Saturday, Mr. Edwin Adams appeared in Indianapolis.

Foreign Notes.

Luce, a well-known Parisian comedian, is dead.... *Galignani* says that at the Paris Gymnase "La Femme de Claude" attracts good houses, as every one is bound, so to speak, to see the famous drama; but the more the piece is played, the more apparent are its numerous defects. M. Alexandre Dumas has, however, although unknowingly, been the cause of much amusement to the general newspaper public, as the *Charivari* has given an admirable parody of the work, and the *Figaro* has published a full report of *Claude Ruper's* trial for the willful homicide of his wife, with the evidence of the witnesses (Dumas himself being one of them,) pleadings of counsel, Judge's remarks, condemnation, and verdict.... The *Choir* says that a work which is expected to form a valuable contribution to musical literature is announced for immediate publication by the firm of Firmin Didot, at Paris. It is entitled the "History of Dramatic Music in France," and is from the pen of M. Gustave Chouquet.... Verdi has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria, asking him to go to Vienna to bring out his "Aïda." The intendant of the opera-house, however, offers the composer such a paltry sum, that he has declined to leave Naples for Vienna.... A version of Mr. Dion Boucicault's drama of "The Long Strike" has been successfully produced at the Ambigu Comique, under the title of "La Dépêche," with "The Speaking Wire" as an Englishman.... [illegible] has just been brought out at Vienna, with [illegible] in the part of [illegible], and [illegible] in that of [illegible]. Both artists were well received.... A piece founded on Mme. George Sand's novel of "Mademoiselle de la Quintinie," is in preparation at the Odéon, in Paris.... A monument is about to be erected at Zittau, in Saxony, to the composer Marschner, who was born there in 1795, and died in 1861. He was best known by his two operas, "The Vampire" and "The Templar and the Jewess," but he is the author of a large number of others.... The "Ballo in Maschera" has just been produced at the Apollo Theatre, in Rome, but proved a failure from the inefficiency of the tenor [illegible], who filled the chief part. He was hissed, and, on the night fixed for the second performance, a notice was issued that he was indisposed. The house, in consequence, remained closed.... In consequence of the bankruptcy of MM. Verger and Lemaire, the Italian opera season in Paris, under their direction, is finally closed.... A letter from Moscow speaks of the extraordinary success achieved by Mme. Nilsson in that city and in St. Petersburg. She has been called before the curtain thirty-four times, and has received over 100 bouquets in one evening.... It is stated that tenders have been invited by the committee of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre, in London, for a new lease of that building, to be granted for five years from the 18th of next August. The competition to obtain this lease is likely to be very keen between Mr. Chatterton, (the present lessee,) Mr. Mapleson, and Mr. Augustus Harris.... The committee of the Paris Théâtre Français have met and unanimously nominated as associates Mlles. Marie Royer and Sophie Croizette, but with a quarter share only. The first place vacant has been promised to Mlle. Tholer. Mlles. Lloyd and Sarah Bernhardt, pensionnaires of the second class, have been promoted to the first, that is to say, to a salary of 6,000 francs a year.... A concert given at Pau last week by M. Danbé, conductor of the orchestra at the Italian Opera, was a great success. Mlle. Marie Rose and M. Capoul were much applauded. The latter afterward sang at Nice, and then went on to Italy.... An authentic portrait of Weber, by the academician Hornemann, has just been discovered at Copenhagen. This picture, the only one which faithfully reproduced the features of the composer—such at least was the opinion he expressed in his letters—was painted from life in 1820, while the author of "Der Freischutz" was staying in Denmark.... Ferdinand David renounces, for reasons of health, the posts of first Professor at the Conservatoire and solo violin at the concerts of the Gewandhaus of Leipzig, which he has occupied with much distinction during twenty-five years. The eminent artist will probably be succeeded by Auguste Wilhelm.

MR. BYRON'S NEW PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In his new comic drama of 'Old Soldiers,' produced at the Strand Theatre, Mr. Byron has equipped himself with an effective part, which, however, is a close following of characters he has essayed on former occasions of his own providing. *Mr. Lionel Leveret* is a young gentleman of fortune, leading a retired life in a cottage upon the Devonshire coast. He is the son of a general officer who, dying upon the battle-field, has bequeathed his orphan child to the care of one *Cassidy*, his soldier-servant, an Irish corporal. And the young *Lionel* stands much in need of the guardianship of the faithful *Cassidy*, for he is represented to the audience as timid, weak, constitutionally indolent, and, indeed, but half-witted, although he has the gift of uttering numberless facetious and satirical remarks upon all kinds of topics. Two of his Devonshire neighbors, 'old soldiers'—*Captain McTavish* and *Mrs. Major Moss*—discovering his wealth, have marked him down as a likely son-in-law; for each has a marriageable daughter, named respectively *Kate McTavish* and *Mary Moss*. Between these veteran parents a severe conflict ensues. *Mr. Leveret*, the cause of the strife, is most indifferent as to its result. He is not anxious to marry at all, but since that issue has been definitely decided without his being consulted in the matter, he is content to take to wife *Kate* or *Mary* accordingly as chance may direct. Indeed, he appears to be rather an approver of the old proposition that marriages should be arranged by the State, and brides, like the cure of souls, be in the gift of the Lord Chancellor or some similar functionary of the Government. In the first instance, *Capt. McTavish* triumphs, and wrings from the reluctant *Leveret* an engagement to marry *Kate*. *Mrs. Major Moss*, however, is a determined combatant, who does not know when she is beaten nor what it is to despair of ultimate success. She has secured an important ally in the person of one *Major Fang*, a third 'old soldier,' who had aspired to her affections in times long past, and who is able to make many disagreeable revelations concerning the private history of *McTavish*, who, it seems, has been in early life a blackleg and something worse. But these disclosures are found less efficacious than had been expected by the *Moss* faction. Their chief effect is only to stir some latent chivalric feeling in the bosom of *Mr. Leveret*, who [illegible] declares that he cannot forego his engagement on such grounds, nor visit upon *Kate* the sins of her father. But presently a young gentleman named *Gordon Lockhart* appears upon the scene, and asserts an earlier claim upon the affections of *Miss McTavish*. And then the faithful *Cassidy*, who [illegible] distrusts the designs of the *McTavishes*, interferes in the interest of *Mary Moss*, and resorts to the old expedient of describing his master as suddenly ruined by the dishonesty of an agent, and *Gordon Lockhart* as the inheritor of a large fortune. *Capt. McTavish* is faithful to stage precedent, and implicitly believes the fictions of the Irish servant. He terminates the engagement between *Mr. Leveret* and *Kate*, who speedily finds refuge in the arms of her constant lover *Lockhart*—a poor man after all, but affectionate, young, and handsome. *Mr. Leveret* then becomes the prey of *Mrs. Major Moss*, who promptly secures him for her daughter *Mary*. When *Cassidy's* frauds are exposed it is too late for *McTavish* to interfere, and he is much disconcerted. He is rewarded, however, with an appointment in a tropical colony where rum is plentiful, and his early misdeeds will probably escape inquiry. And the play terminates with an intimation that the elderly lovers, *Major Fang* and *Mrs. Moss*, may forthwith follow th

Che Daily Bath Times, Sunday Morning, August 16, 1862

A Singular Scene and Its Consequences.

From the Washington Chronicle.

About ten months ago we published an account of what appeared to be a very remarkable occurrence at a dance. In a business letter from Mobile, dated March 26, 1862, received by Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and published in the Utica Herald, it was stated that at a ball given in Mobile on the night of the 22d of February, by the officers of the Confederate army, a difficulty occurred between a Mississippi officer and a Louisiana officer, in which the latter was killed. The Mississippian was arrested, and was to be tried by a court-martial on the charge of murder. The writer of the letter stated that the Louisiana officer was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, and that the Mississippian was a son of Judge Thomas J. Wharton, of Mississippi, who was a prominent secessionist before the war, and who was appointed by Jefferson Davis Attorney General of the Confederate States. The writer of the letter stated that the Mississippian was to be tried by a court-martial, composed of officers of the army, and that the result of the trial would be awaited with great interest by the people of Mobile.

Yesterday afternoon we were met one of the above-named gentlemen—Mr. R. W. Gibson—and asked him if he had seen the account of the proceedings of the court-martial. He replied that he had, and that the account was substantially correct. The Mississippian was tried by the court-martial, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved by Jefferson Davis, and the Mississippian was executed. Mr. Gibson was present at the execution, and stated that the prisoner met his fate like a man. He was a gallant officer, and had been in the service from the beginning of the war. He was a son of Judge Wharton, of Mississippi, and a brother of Gen. Wharton, of the Confederate army. The Louisiana officer who was killed was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War. The affair created a great excitement in Mobile, and the trial was watched with the deepest interest by the people of that city.

Interesting Scene and Its Consequences.

About ten months ago we published an account of what appeared to be a very remarkable occurrence at a dance. In a business letter from Mobile, dated March 26, 1862, received by Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and published in the Utica Herald, it was stated that at a ball given in Mobile on the night of the 22d of February, by the officers of the Confederate army, a difficulty occurred between a Mississippi officer and a Louisiana officer, in which the latter was killed. The Mississippian was arrested, and was to be tried by a court-martial, composed of officers of the army, and that the result of the trial would be awaited with great interest by the people of Mobile. The writer of the letter stated that the Louisiana officer was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, and that the Mississippian was a son of Judge Thomas J. Wharton, of Mississippi, who was a prominent secessionist before the war, and who was appointed by Jefferson Davis Attorney General of the Confederate States. The writer of the letter stated that the Mississippian was to be tried by a court-martial, composed of officers of the army, and that the result of the trial would be awaited with great interest by the people of Mobile.

Yesterday afternoon we were met one of the above-named gentlemen—Mr. R. W. Gibson—and asked him if he had seen the account of the court-martial. He replied that he had, and that the account was substantially correct. The Mississippian was tried by the court-martial, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved by Jefferson Davis, and the Mississippian was executed. Mr. Gibson was present at the execution, and stated that the prisoner met his fate like a man. He was a gallant officer, and had been in the service from the beginning of the war. He was a son of Judge Wharton, of Mississippi, and a brother of Gen. Wharton, of the Confederate army. The Louisiana officer who was killed was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War. The affair created a great excitement in Mobile, and the trial was watched with the deepest interest by the people of that city. Yesterday afternoon we were met one of the above-named gentlemen—Mr. R. W. Gibson—and asked him if he had seen the account of the court-martial. He replied that he had, and that the account was substantially correct. The Mississippian was tried by the court-martial, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved by Jefferson Davis, and the Mississippian was executed. Mr. Gibson was present at the execution, and stated that the prisoner met his fate like a man. He was a gallant officer, and had been in the service from the beginning of the war. He was a son of Judge Wharton, of Mississippi, and a brother of Gen. Wharton, of the Confederate army. The Louisiana officer who was killed was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War. The affair created a great excitement in Mobile, and the trial was watched with the deepest interest by the people of that city.

Interesting Scene and Its Consequences.

From the Washington Chronicle.

About ten months ago we published an account of what appeared to be a very remarkable occurrence at a dance. In a business letter from Mobile, dated March 26, 1862, received by Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica, and published in the Utica Herald, it was stated that at a ball given in Mobile on the night of the 22d of February, by the officers of the Confederate army, a difficulty occurred between a Mississippi officer and a Louisiana officer, in which the latter was killed. The Mississippian was arrested, and was to be tried by a court-martial, composed of officers of the army, and that the result of the trial would be awaited with great interest by the people of Mobile. The writer of the letter stated that the Louisiana officer was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War, and that the Mississippian was a son of Judge Thomas J. Wharton, of Mississippi, who was a prominent secessionist before the war, and who was appointed by Jefferson Davis Attorney General of the Confederate States. The writer of the letter stated that the Mississippian was to be tried by a court-martial, composed of officers of the army, and that the result of the trial would be awaited with great interest by the people of Mobile.

Yesterday afternoon we were met one of the above-named gentlemen—Mr. R. W. Gibson—and asked him if he had seen the account of the court-martial. He replied that he had, and that the account was substantially correct. The Mississippian was tried by the court-martial, found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was approved by Jefferson Davis, and the Mississippian was executed. Mr. Gibson was present at the execution, and stated that the prisoner met his fate like a man. He was a gallant officer, and had been in the service from the beginning of the war. He was a son of Judge Wharton, of Mississippi, and a brother of Gen. Wharton, of the Confederate army. The Louisiana officer who was killed was a brother of Judah P. Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of War. The affair created a great excitement in Mobile, and the trial was watched with the deepest interest by the people of that city.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the committee appointed to notify the President and the Vice-President elect of their election, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned to it, and that the President and Vice-President elect accepted the offices to which they had been chosen, and promised to discharge their duties to the best of their abilities.

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, favored the motion of Mr. Sherman to take up the Two Per Cent. bill. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he said, were interested in this bill, and it was due to them that it should be acted upon.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, opposed the motion, which was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 31.

SENATOR ANTHONY'S RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the unfinished business, the Naval Appropriation bill, was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Anthony resolution, limiting debate on appropriation bills. It was finally agreed to—yeas, [illegible]; nays, [illegible].

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill with amendments, among which are the following:

Prohibiting the transmission, by mail, of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges.

Requiring all persons receiving mails by carriers to provide [illegible] boxes or other receptacles, at their [illegible] to facilitate rapid delivery.

Authorizing the employment of one additional [illegible] to detect persons engaged in sending [illegible] through the mails.

[illegible] the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal car service as a condition of receiving increased pay, and providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal car service at rates not exceeding $25 per mile per annum for cars 40 feet in length; $30 for 45 feet cars; $40 for 50 feet cars, and $50 per mile per annum for cars from 55 to 60 feet long. The length of the cars for any particular service to be determined by the Postmaster-General.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Cragin, relative to retired naval officers, their pay and employment, was agreed to by yeas 28, nays 18.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment providing that the act of 1864, to promote the efficiency of the navy, shall not be construed so as to retire any officer before the age of sixty-two. Agreed to.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment, reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs on the 11th inst., providing for the acceptance of the proposals of the International Steam-ship Company, and of the Western Iron Boat-building Company.

Mr. CHANDLER raised the point that the amendment was not in order, and the Chair sustained the point of order.

Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and several of the amendments were concurred in, but those restoring the appropriation for certain clerks at the several navy-yards, which had been left out by the House, were rejected. The question was on concurring in Mr. Cragin's amendment relating to retired naval officers, when Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the provision giving them increased pay.

The vote on this motion showed no quorum present, and at [illegible] the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut, presented petitions from the citizens of New-London and Norwich, Conn., asking for the repeal of the Stamp tax.

REPORTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THEIR ELECTION.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Joint Committee appointed to notify the President and Vice-President elect of their election, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had been charged by those gentlemen to report to the two Houses their acceptance of the trusts confided to them, and their obligations to the people of the United States for that mark of their confidence; also, the assurance that they would endeavor to discharge faithfully the duties of their respective offices.

PRIVATE CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to private contracts or agreements made with Indians. After [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] the bill was passed.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, asked leave to introduce and pass a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and people of Spain on the establishment of a Republic in that country.

The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said, "I object. It is a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain."

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont—Not at all.

Mr. BANKS—Certainly it is.

The resolution was not received.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the just and equitable distribution of the Geneva Award.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, spoke in favor of the amendment offered by him yesterday, modified, however, so as to make the interest allowed date back to the time of the actual losses, except in the case of the insurance companies, which are to be allowed interest only from the date of the award.

The bill was further advocated by Messrs. HALE and FRYE, of Maine.

Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, also supported the bill, with some reservations. He argued that the war risks on cargoes should be made not to the owners of the cargoes but to the owners of the vessels, for the latter actually had paid the war rates on cargoes.

Mr. L. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, argued in favor of the right of the insurance companies to share in the distribution of the award.

Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, argued in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday, admitting into the distribution the claims of all who sustained losses by the depredation of Confederate cruisers, and which claims had been presented to the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, and rather favored the substitute offered by Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, in so far as it referred the whole matter to three courts to sit in New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia. He was in no frame of mind and in no condition to decide what was exact justice in the question, and he therefore preferred to let the courts of the United States say so instead of Congress.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, also opposed the bill. He was not willing to follow his prejudices or dislikes toward the wealthy corporations of the country, and he would say, with the utmost sincerity, that he had entered on the investigation of the subject with a settled and deliberate determination, if possible, on correct and honest grounds, to decide against those corporations, and to decide in favor of other classes of claimants, and of the Treasury, but he would not do so much violence to his judgment and conscience as to give a vote which would, in his judgment, violate settled, recognized, honorable principles of law.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, a member of the committee, supported the bill, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Beck and Kerr. There was in those arguments, he said, an element of respect to England, as well as of wrong to the insurance companies. According to them the insurance companies must be looked up to with awe, and if not, then England must be looked to with respect and awe, because that government would hold the United States responsible for not applying the money paid in the way it was intended to be paid. A more degrading idea had never entered into consideration in regard to the foreign policy of this country. The distribution of this money was the business of the American Government. A more shameless and degrading idea had never been advanced in the House of Representatives, as that a foreign power should follow here and tell the Government of the United States what it should do with its own people and its own funds.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, closed the debate in support of the bill as reported by him. He argued that Mr. Poland's proposition was wholly inapplicable, and would leave without any remedy all the small claimants who could not afford to sue in the tribunals provided therein. He defended the provision of the bill in regard to the insurance companies, and stated that the whole theory of insurance was that the premiums paid the losses. The fact in this case was that the insurance companies had paid a little over five millions, and had received, as war premiums, a little over six millions, and not more than two-thirds of the war premiums had yet come in. As the case stood, the insurance companies, as a body, had made a million dollars of profit, and he thought they had made two and a half or three millions, and yet it was proposed to let them participate in this distribution; and some men called that equity and justice. But he knew where the gentleman from Indiana (Kerr) had got his notions on the subject. He had seen him accompany the attorney of the insurance companies, Mr. Evarts, into the committee room of the Judiciary Committee and listen to his argument.

Mr. KERR (angrily)—The gentleman's statement is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not there?

Mr. KERR—Yes, but I did not accompany the attorney as the gentleman states.

Mr. BUTLER—The difference is this, you were there only at that time and at no other time.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana—I had a right to go there, under the courtesy of the committee, and listen to the argument. I went there, but I accompanied nobody there except the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. Beck.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, that is the key-note of the gentleman's argument.

Mr. KERR—It is not true.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not see the gentleman there afterward, and simply saying that "it is not true" does not alter the matter at all when the fact stated is true. Now, I am aware that it was the agent of the United States at Geneva, the paid attorney of the United States, who came before the committee, and said he was the paid attorney of the insurance companies before he was the agent of the United States. He went to Geneva as the retained counsel of the insurance companies. He came before the committee, and argued the case in favor of the insurance companies, and he has been on this floor arguing the case, and with what results we have seen, but not to change the vote of any honest man, in my judgment, who has heard both sides. Perhaps he may have influenced the minds of those who have heard only one side.

Mr. KERR—Will the gentleman let me ask him one question?

Mr. BUTLER—I cannot.

Mr. [illegible]—My question is whether the gentleman himself is not the hired attorney of other claimants?

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir.

Mr. KERR—I have heard it stated that he is.

Mr. BUTLER—That is false.

Mr. KERR—It may be. I do not assert it.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is insinuating what a man dare not say.

Mr. BANKS—I rise to a question of order. It is not the right of any member to charge another member with falsehood here.

Mr. PETERS—He only said that the statement was false.

Mr. BUTLER—I will not discuss that at all.

Mr. BANKS—It is not admissible, and such a debate should not be allowed.

Mr. BUTLER—I have said nothing unparliamentary and I have nothing to take back. What I mean to say is that there are some men who are so little acquainted with an honest transaction that they do not know it when they see it. [Laughter.] That is all I mean to say.

Mr. KERR—And you are one of that kind.

Mr. BUTLER—That may be, but I am not alone. What I mean to say directly and exactly is that these insurance companies have received $2,[illegible],000 for war risks, which they have paid out only $[illegible]; and there are some men who seem to desire to give them $[illegible] more out of the funds in the Treasury, or out of the funds of honest claimants. It seems to me so monstrous a proposition that it cannot be supported by any honest mind for a moment, and no honest mind will support it unless such a mind is led astray by sophistry.

Mr. BIRD, of New-Jersey, moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected by a division.

The various amendments offered by Messrs. Eames, Monroe, Potter, and Poland were severally rejected.

The vote on Mr. Potter's amendment was [illegible] yeas to 156 nays, and on Mr. Poland's, 45 yeas to 148 nays.

The bill was then passed by yeas 122 to nays 87.

It provides that out of the money paid by the Government of Great Britain in satisfaction of the award of the arbitration at Geneva, under the treaty of Washington, indemnification to the United States and citizens thereof, and corporations organized under the laws thereof, or the laws of the several States and Territories thereof, shall be established and paid from the Treasury in the manner hereinafter provided to the following classes of claimants, in the manner following:

First—To all such corporations and citizens of the United States, actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, whether ships or cargoes, outfit advanced or other wages paid to officers and seamen, or freights actually earned and lost by capture or destruction, by the cruisers for whose acts said arbitrators have found the Government of Great Britain liable, shall be paid an actual indemnity where they were not insured thereupon, or the insurance was not received.

Second—In all such vessels, to the officers and crews, being citizens aforesaid, all the wages which had been actually earned by them up to the time of their capture, loss, or destruction, in any vessel by such cruisers, together with the individual property of each respectively captured and lost or destroyed in the vessel so captured, who have not received the insurance thereupon, and to such officers and crews, or to any person [illegible] on board either of said vessels, an indemnity for damages actually sustained from such capture or detention, and the amount expended in returning to their homes or the place where they engaged in business or took employment respectively, not including any prospective profits or wages not earned at the time of capture, which have been theretofore paid them.

Third—Where the owners, officers, or seamen of such vessels so captured and lost or destroyed were insured for less, and received insurance in less amount than the actual value of the vessel or other property above described, captured, lost, or destroyed, a further indemnity shall be made for their loss beyond the sum so insured and received.

Fourth—To the United States, for all vessels the property of the Government, or which were under charter to the United States, and for the destruction or loss of which the United States, by the terms of the charter party was liable, which were captured, and destroyed, and lost by said cruisers, together with the property of the United States on board, and the same indemnity to the officers and crews of said vessels, respectively, as hereinafter provided, in case of capture of private vessels.

Fifth—To all such corporations or citizens, as aforesaid, who had paid a premium of war risks on vessels and cargoes, or other property thereon, after the sailing of either of said cruisers, to the amount of such extra or war premiums paid by them, whether they suffered loss by capture of their vessels and property, or otherwise, provided that, in case of such premiums paid or secured to mutual insurance companies, the indemnity shall be the difference between the premium paid or secured, and the returned accounts or premiums therefor.

Sixth—To all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States, respectively having insured or reinsured property so destroyed, who shall show, by an exhibit of their books of account and business, that the war premiums actually received by them did not equal in amount the losses paid by them, because of property thereafterward captured and lost or destroyed by either or all cruisers bearing the Confederate flag, provided that the amount paid to any mutual insurance company for losses so sustained shall be apportioned by the company among the members thereof at the time of the losses paid by them respectively, in proportion to the interest then owned by each member thereof; and provided further, that no insurer shall have any claim or right in claims of any assured herein provided for, because of any assignment either in law or fact, unless such assignee had actually paid adequate consideration therefor other than underwriting policy, or settling or paying any loss claimed by the assured, or unless such assignment was made a part of written contract of insurance before the policy was underwritten, in express terms.

There are four other sections to the bill, prescribing how losses shall be ascertained, how claims shall be presented and prosecuted by petition to the United States Circuit Court, and how judgments shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on the certificate of the Circuit Court. If, after all certificates are paid in full there is any sum left, it is to be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Rhode Island, reproduced the bill to have medals executed and presented to Capt. Jared S. Crandall and others, of Westerly, R. I., as a testimonial to their gallantry in manning a life-boat and fishing-boat, and saving thirty-two lives of persons from the wreck of the steam-ship Metis, in Long Island Sound, on the 31st of August, 1872. Passed.

The House then took up the bill reported from the Committee on Printing, directing the Congressional Printer to contract with William J. Murtagh, of Washington, D. C., for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1873, in accordance with his proposal.

Mr. BEATTY, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, made a statement in support of the bill, and showing the amount that would be saved under it as compared with the present cost of publishing the proceedings in the *Globe*.

At the close of his remarks, and without any action on the bill, the House, at 4:20 o'clock adjourned.

The Robberies of the Post-Office Boxes.

The recent discovery of a wide-spread and systematic purpose to rob the street letter-boxes has created a good deal of anxiety in the minds of the Post-office authorities. On the evenings of the 7th and 8th inst. the robberies appear to have been most general. The following letter-boxes were then broken open: Station D, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue; Nineteenth-street and Broadway, and Seventeenth-street and Broadway. Station C, Twelfth-street and Sixth-avenue; Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; Twelfth-street and Fifth-avenue; Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Station F, Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway; Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue; Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue; Thirty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. In Station D three boxes were broken open, but these are now under investigation by a special agent, and their locality has not been stated. The robberies were effected by breaking open the lock with a "jimmy," without doing any apparent damage to the boxes themselves. It is impossible to estimate the number of letters stolen, but an idea may be formed from the fact that in Station D only thirteen letters were received where upward of 300 were expected. It has not appeared that any money was lost through these robberies, as no complaint has been made at the Central Post-office or the different stations, and no information has reached the authorities that any pecuniary loss has been sustained.

Another Missing Vessel—Probable Loss of the Ship American Congress.

On the 7th of December last, the ship American Congress, with a crew of twenty-two men, commanded by Capt. Guiselin, left this port for London, and since then nothing has been heard of her. With the favorable weather which prevailed at the time of her departure, the ship should have reached London before the end of December, and a delay in arrival even to the first week in January would have made an unusually long passage. The ships of this line—popularly known as the "Swallow-tail," from the peculiar shape of their flag—make an average of three round trips each year between London and New-York, and the owners of the American Congress are of opinion that the vessel is lost, unless driven to some distant coast by the very gales that would ordinarily have quickened her passage.

The missing vessel was built at Newcastle, Me., in 1849, her dimensions being—length, 182 feet; breadth, 34 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; tonnage, 900. She was full ship-rigged, and rated at 1.3 in the American Lloyds, and A 1.3 in French Lloyds. Her exact value cannot well be estimated. The cargo—consisting of wheat, flour, oil-cake, tobacco, and resin—was valued at $70,000, and insured in Wall-street offices for nearly that amount.

Mistaken Identity—New Developments in the Shotwell Case.

On Tuesday last, Superintendent Kelso received a cable dispatch from the Head Constable of Manchester, England, requesting the arrest of Samuel Joseph Phillipson, charged with forgery. On the arrival of the Java on Thursday, Detective Dusenbury arrested a gentleman who answered the description given of Phillipson. The gentleman, who subsequently proved to be Mr. Henry McManus, of this City, on being informed of the detective's business with him, appeared to be completely dumbfounded. The prisoner was brought before Justice Ingraham yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and on proving his identity was discharged. Mr. McManus stated that he left here to transact business in London, and returned to this City in consequence of being summoned as a witness in the Shotwell bond robbery litigation. He asserts that the bonds alleged to have been stolen from Miss F. C. Shotwell by Everett are not her property, but belong to Gen. Roddy, of Alabama, from whom she took them at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City several months ago. Mr. McManus states he has a power of attorney from Gen. Roddy to sue for recovery of the bonds.

The Throwing of Street Dirt into the River.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the following communication was received from Mr. George W. Blunt, Secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners:

OFFICE OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1873.

New-York Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: A complaint has been made at this office that your employés of the Street-cleaning Department have thrown into the North and East Rivers 40,000 cubic yards of the street-sweepings, in violation of the law of the State. You will call at this office and settle the legal penalties, or immediate steps will be taken against your board.

GEO. W. BLUNT, Secretary.

The Board thereupon adopted a resolution calling upon Capt. Thorne, Superintendent of Street Cleaning, to report forthwith to the Board if any street dirt had been dumped into the East or North River, with or without his permission, since Aug. 1, and to what extent this practice of disposing of street dirt had been carried on.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A.M.

300 Western Union..88⅜	500 Lake Shore........97⅛
1000 do........88	600 do........c. 97⅛
100 do........88⅜	600 do........b3. 97⅛
100 do........c. 88⅜	100 do........97⅛
200 do........88⅜	100 do........b3. 97⅛
300 do........88⅜	2800 do........97⅛
500 Consol. Coal........52⅛	100 do........b5. 97⅛
100 Mariposa L. & M. 18	100 do........97⅛
100 do........17⅛	100 do........c. 97⅛
100 do........17⅛	500 Union Pacific........34
100 do........17	100 do........c. 33⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud..103⅛	100 do........34
200 do........c.103⅛	100 do........b3. 34
200 do........103⅛	200 do........b3. 34⅛
300 Erie Railroad........64⅛	100 do........34
100 do........64⅛	100 do........33⅞
100 do........64⅛	200 do........33⅞
600 do........c. 64⅛	100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 33
1100 do........c. 64⅛	300 Ohio & Miss........47
100 do........64⅛	100 do........46⅞
1500 do........64⅛	100 do........46⅞
200 do........b3. 64⅛	300 do........b3. 47
200 do........c. 64⅛	300 do........s3. 46⅞
700 do........64⅛	200 do........46⅞
100 do........b10. 64⅛	100 Boston, H. & Erie. 9⅝
100 do........b3. 64⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 42⅛
300 Pacific Mail....c. 74⅛	200 do........42⅛
200 St. Paul........52	200 do........42⅛
100 Toledo & Wabash. 72⅛	100 do........s3. 42⅛
100 do........c. 72⅛	100 do........c. 42⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A.M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..117⅜	$3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.111⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'64..115⅜	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.114⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A.M.

$30,000 Tenn. 6s, new.. 79	100 Pac. Mail.....b. c. 75
20,000 do........b3. 79	300 do........74⅞
20,000 Virginia 6s, def. 14⅛	100 do........c. 74⅞
5,000 Missouri 6s........94⅛	200 Mar. L. & M'g........17
1,000 do........94⅛	100 do........16⅛
6,000 do........b.c. 94⅛	200 do........16⅛
10,000 N.Y.S.7s, B.L. F.106⅛	200 do........16⅛
20,000 Erie 1st........102⅛	600 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.103⅛
10,000 L. Shore Con. F. 89⅛	35 do........103⅛
11,000 Cen.Pac. G. Bds.104⅛	100 do........103⅛
8,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st.. 87⅛	400 do........103⅛
5,000 Un. Pac.10s,Inc. 76	100 do........b3.103⅛
1,000 do........76⅛	400 do........c.103⅛
6,000 do........77	300 do........c.103⅛
20,000 do........77⅛	100 do........103⅛
1,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by St. of Mo........98⅛	100 do........s3.103⅛
	400 Erie R.,....b.c. b3. 64⅛
5,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 77⅛	500 do........c. 64⅛
2,000 Chi. & N.W. ex. 90⅛	600 do........64⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. c. 90⅛	200 do........c. 64⅛
4,000 H.&St.Jo.8s, cv. 94	1800 do........64⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 93	100 do........64⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div........90⅛	500 do........64⅛
	300 do........64⅛
4,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.102	300 do........64⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..106	500 do........64⅛
1,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st.106	200 Erie Pref........b.c. 79⅛
3,000 O. & M., C. S.F. 93⅛	100 U. Pac. R...b.c. c. 33⅞
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d. 87⅛	300 do........b3. 33⅞
20,000 C.,C.& I.C.C.2d. 74⅛	300 do........33⅞
2,000 N. Mo. 1st........91⅛	200 do........b3. 33⅞
8,000 M. & St. P. 1st., La C. Div........91	300 do........33⅞
	200 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3 97⅛
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st...82	1300 do........97⅛
2,000 L. Island 1st........93	100 do........97⅛
1,000 Chi. & Al. Inc...96⅛	300 do........97⅛
10,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s...100	400 do........c. 97⅛
5,000 L. & N. con., 98. 95⅛	300 do........97⅛
8 Nassau Bank........108	300 do........b3. 97⅛
10 B'k of Common'th. 85	1100 do........97⅛
12 Penn. Coal........225	100 do........97⅛
130 Cum. Coal & I........76	500 do........c. 97⅛
100 U. S. Express........76⅛	100 do........97⅛
100 Consolidat'n Coal. 52⅛	100 do........97⅛
500 do........52⅛	600 do........97⅛
100 do..bet. call. 52⅛	1400 do........97⅛
100 do........52⅛	700 do........s3. 97⅛
100 do........52⅛	300 do........b3. 97⅛
300 do........52⅛	600 do........97⅛
100 do........b3. 52⅛	300 Harlem R........120⅛
100 do........b15. 52⅛	40 Del., L. & W. R........102⅛
200 do........52⅛	20 do..bet. call.103⅛
100 N. Cen. Coal..b.c. 43	200 do........102⅛
1200 American Coal........62	5 N. J. Central........104⅛
400 do..bet. call. 62	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 72⅛
200 W. U. Tel..b.c. b3. 88⅛	300 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 52
800 do........88⅛	200 do........b60. 52⅛
300 do........88⅛	200 St. L. & I. Mtn........92
100 do........c. 88⅛	130 Morris & Essex........91⅛
200 do........88⅛	300 do........91⅛
700 do........b3. 88⅛	300 H. & St. Jo........b.c. 49
100 do........c. 88⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. c. 46⅛
50 do........88⅛	300 do........46⅛
200 do........b3. 88⅛	100 A. & P. Pf.b.c. s10 32⅛
100 do........88⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....b.c. 42⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P.M.

$17,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new........114⅛	$14,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

100 Western Union...88⅛	500 Lake Shore........97⅛
100 do........88⅛	100 do........b3. 97⅛
100 do........88	400 do........97⅛
100 do........87⅞	500 do........97⅛
2500 do........88	200 do........97⅛
200 do........88⅛	1000 do........97⅛
600 do........88	500 do........96⅞
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 75	500 do........96⅞
100 do........74⅞	1700 do........96⅞
700 do........74⅞	3000 do........96⅞
300 do........b3. 75	300 do........97
200 do........74⅞	1000 do........97⅛
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.103⅛	100 do........97⅛
1000 do........103⅛	100 do........b3. 97⅛
100 Erie Railroad........64⅛	800 do........s3. 97
200 do........64⅛	100 do........97⅛
100 do........64⅛	200 do........97⅛
1700 do........64⅛	300 do........97⅛
1200 do........64	100 Union Pacific........33⅞
200 do........c. 63⅞	100 do........33⅞
400 do........64	100 do........33⅞
1000 do........64	300 do........33⅞
500 do........64⅛	100 Rock Island........113⅛
200 Bost. H. & E....s3. 9⅛	100 do........113⅛
100 do........9⅛	100 St. Paul........51⅞
100 do........9⅛	300 do........51⅞
400 Ohio & Miss........46⅛	100 Tol. & Wab........72⅛
300 do........46⅛	100 do........72⅛
200 do........46⅛	1000 C., C. & I. C........42⅛
500 do........s3. 46⅛	200 do........42⅛
200 do........46⅛	100 do........42
200 do........46⅛	100 do........42⅛
300 St. Paul Pref........74	

SECOND BOARD—1 P.M.

100 Con.Coal of Md.b.c. 52	800 Erie Railroad.b.c. 64⅛
200 Md. Coal Co...b.c. 23	100 do........s3. 64⅛
100 do........s3. 23	100 do........64⅛
400 N. Cen. Coal..b.c. 43⅛	100 Harlem Railroad.120⅛
100 do........43⅛	100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 97⅛
100 Amer. Coal....b.c. 61	100 do........b3. 97⅛
400 West Un. Tel.b.c. 88⅛	500 do........97⅛
1600 do........88⅛	200 do........97
200 do........b3. 88⅛	100 Ill. Central........120
200 Mar. L. & M..b.c. 16⅛	100 M. & St. Paul.b.c. 52
5 American Ex........69⅛	600 Del., Lack. & W...102⅛
800 Pacific Mail...b.c. 74⅛	100 B., H. & E.b.c.b3. 9⅛
1300 do........74⅛	100 Chi. & Alton........115⅛
2200 do........74⅛	100 do........115
300 do........b3. 74⅛	30 Morris & Essex........91⅛
200 do........s3. 74	100 Ohio & M...b.c.b3. 46⅛
500 do........73⅞	300 do........46⅛
200 Adams Ex........97	100 Ohio & M. Pf........75
400 N. Y. C. & H...b.c 103⅛	100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 42⅛
300 do........b3.103⅛	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P.M.

$10,500 U. S.5-20 C.,'62.115⅛	300 N. Y. C. & Hud........103⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.115⅛	600 do........103
100 Con. Coal........52⅛	100 do........102⅞
100 do........52⅛	500 do........b3.103
100 New Cen. Coal........43⅛	100 do........s3.102⅞
200 do........43⅛	400 do........103
300 do........44	100 Rock Island........112⅛
200 American Coal........61	200 do........112⅛
1000 do........62	100 do........b3.112
100 Quicksilver........44⅛	100 do........112⅛
400 Western Union........88⅛	400 do........112⅛
200 do........b3. 88⅛	200 do........s3.112⅛
100 do........88⅛	200 do........b3.112⅛
2800 do........88	100 Pac. R. of Mo........
100 do........87⅞	100 Lake Shore........96⅞
1000 do........b30. 88⅛	500 do........b3. 96⅞
300 do........87⅞	1000 do........96⅞
200 do........b3. 87⅞	300 do........96⅞
3300 do........87⅞	100 do........s3. 96⅞
500 do........87⅞	800 do........b3. 96⅞
700 do........87⅞	2300 do........96⅞
600 do........87⅞	100 do........u. r. 96⅞
600 Mariposa, L. & M. 16	1200 do........96⅞
300 Del., Lack. & W...102⅛	1300 do........s3. 96⅞
500 Pacific Mail........73⅞	1700 do........93⅞
200 do........73⅞	100 do........b3. 96⅞
800 do........73⅞	300 do........96⅞
700 do........73⅞	500 Union Pacific........33⅞
600 do........73⅞	700 do........33⅞
100 do........73⅞	200 do........33⅞
500 do........73	200 B., H. & E....b30. 9⅛
700 do........73⅞	100 do........s3. 9⅛
700 do........73⅞	200 do........9⅛
200 do........73⅞	300 do........b3. 9⅛
100 do........b3. 73⅞	500 do........s3. 9
100 do........73⅞	100 Ohio & Miss........46⅛
300 do........73⅞	700 do........46⅛
400 do........73⅞	1300 do........41⅛
300 do........73⅞	400 do........s3. 46⅛
1300 do........73	200 do........b3. 46⅛
100 do........72⅞	100 do........46⅛
200 Erie Railroad........64⅛	100 St. Paul........52
1800 do........64	100 do........51⅞
200 do........b3. 64	200 St. Paul Pref........74
300 do........63⅞	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 42
900 do........63⅞	300 do........s3. 42
100 do........b3. 63⅞	200 do........42
600 do........63⅞	200 do........41⅞
100 do........b3. 63⅞	200 do........b3. 41⅞
900 do........63⅞	200 do........41⅞
1600 do........63⅞	400 do........41⅞
100 do........b3. 63⅞	500 do........41⅞
800 do........63⅞	200 do........41⅞
100 Tol. & Wab........72⅛	200 do........41⅞
100 do........s3. 72⅛	200 do........41⅞

SATURDAY, Feb. 15—P. M.

The Bank Return this Afternoon brings the Lawful Money average (Gold and Greenbacks) $1,340,000 below the required standard of 25 ₽ cent. to Deposits and Circulation. The loss from last week is close on to three and a half millions. The Gold paid out is $2,574,000 in excess of receipts, the result mainly of the demand from the Importers to pay into the Treasury for Customs. The Greenback average is $2,829,000 less, partly due to the Currency paid into the Treasury for Gold sold on Thursday last, and partly, also, it is surmised, to something of a "lock up" of Greenbacks to affect the Stock Market. The Loans at Bank are $2,418,000 less and the general line of Deposits $5,685,000 less than last week.

The rates for Money to-day were firm, notwithstanding the temptation to lenders of two days' Interest over Sunday. The Brokers, as a rule, made up their balances with more ease than on Friday, but at the close of Bank hours 7 ₽ cent. Gold Interest was the current rate for Money.

The Gold speculation was very strong to-day at 114⅛@114⅜@114⅜ ₽ cent., while the Foreign Exchanges were weak, rendering an early export of Gold Coin out of the question. The impression has been that the weak rates of Exchange and the pressure to sell as low as 109⅛@109 ₽ cent. is due almost exclusively to the large sums of Bills on London borrowed by the Brokers for 60 days, and thrown upon the market for the best price they would command. But it transpires from the reports for the week of the Cotton trade that no less than 128,000 bales were cleared this week for Foreign markets, supplying an Exchange of nearly twelve millions of dollars. The shipments abroad afford about the first instance, of late years, of an excess over the receipts at the ports of the same week, which are 122,000 bales.

The Stock speculation yielded this afternoon to the unfavorable look of the Money market, and the closing quotations at 3 o'clock P. M., as noted below, are generally weaker than on Friday. Through the earlier dealings of the day the Western Telegraph was the strongest, and in the later sales Pacific Mail the weakest Stock on the Share list.

Late in the day Money was reported cheaper than 7 per cent., but whether before or after the Bank accounts of the Brokers were made up is not stated.

The Public Funds and the Railway Mortgages varied but slightly from Friday's quotations.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 15.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U.S.5-20s, May and November	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅞	116⅛
American Gold	114⅛	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	103⅞	103
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅞	112⅜
North-west Common	89	82
Pacific Mail	74⅞	73
St. Paul Preferred	74	73⅞
St. Paul Common	52	51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	88⅞	87⅞
Erie	65⅛	63⅞
Union Pacific	33⅞	33⅞
Lake Shore	97⅛	96⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	42⅛	41⅞
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛	72⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48⅛	48
Atlantic and Pacific	33	32⅛

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....117⅜	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....114⅜
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....118⅜	5-20 reg., '67....114⅜
5-20 reg., '62....115⅜	5-20 coup., '67....116⅜
5-20 coup., '62....115⅜	5-20 reg., '68....114⅜
5-20 reg., '64....115⅜	5-20 coup., '68....116⅜
5-20 coup., '64....115⅜	10-40 reg....111⅜
5-20 reg., '65....115⅜	10-40 coup....114⅜
5-20 coup., 65....116	5s, coup., '81....113⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....114⅜	6s, Currency....115

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89⅛, ex-coupon; New 5s, 90⅜; Erie Railway shares, 51⅛.

2 P. M.—Consols closed 92⅛@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92⅜ for the account. American Securities unchanged; Erie Railway shares, 51⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed steady. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 7,000 were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January at 9⅛d.; sales of Cotton deliverable this month, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, at 9 9-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 20d. ₽ gallon.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—FEB. 15.

By Judge Ingraham.

Tobias Krauss *vs.* Margaretta Krauss. Report confirmed and divorce granted.

Hessenberg et al. *vs.* Schondorff et al. Memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 15.

By Judge Robinson.

Petonlski *vs.* Levy. Demurrer sustained. Judgment for defendant unless plaintiff amend within ten days on terms.

Whitlock *vs.* McKeon. The stenographer's fees can not be taxed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—FEB. 15.

By Judge Freedman.

Chas. Stirling et al. *vs.* P. Saunders. Order of discontinuance.

Alfred De Witt et al. *vs.* S. Clinton Hastings. Order for commission.

Henrietta Rubens et al. *vs.* Van Allen, Justus Gunn et al. Order of discontinuance.

Abby W. Livermore *vs.* Ann Livermore, Executrix, &c. Order for plaintiff to file security for costs or show cause.

Robbery of Watches Valued at $1,000—The Thief Arrested on an Ocean Steamer.

Herman Werner, a German watch-maker, was arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office. The prisoner, who is a well-educated and intelligent man, was employed as chief workman by the firm of Mendel Brothers & Co., jewelers, of No. 726 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. During the absence of the members of the firm, Werner packed up watches valued at $1,000, and absconded. He pledged a portion of the property in Philadelphia, and then left for this City, where he disposed of the remainder, and took passage in the steamer Holsatia, for Germany. Detective Levy, of Philadelphia, found, on investigation, that Werner had left there for this City, and notified Superintendent Kelso, who detailed Detective Heidelberg to look out for Werner and the property. A portion of the articles was found by him pawned in Simson's office, on the Bowery, and on examining the passenger lists the officer saw that Werner had gone to Germany. He watched the steamers arriving from Germany, and on boarding the steamer Hammonia, which arrived on Friday, from Hamburg, found Werner on board and arrested him. In the prisoner's possession were found pawn-tickets for all the stolen property. He was taken to the Central Office, where he made a full confession to Capt. Irving. He said he would go on to Philadelphia without any requisition, and so Justice Hogan gave him into the custody of Detective Levy, who was present in court.

Building Inspection—Schools, Tenements, and Factories Examined.

The inspectors of the Building Department yesterday submitted reports on the following school buildings:

Colored School No. 4, at No. 128 West Twenty-seventh-street, with an attendance of 120 scholars, was found in general good condition, but, as an additional precaution, the inspectors recommend the extension of the front stairs to the third story. Primary School No. 7, at No. 274 West Tenth-street, having 300 scholars, is badly ventilated, and the centre rooms are dark. The steam pipes throughout are dangerously close to the wood-work, especially at points nearest the boiler in the cellar. The exit is insufficient, and it is recommended that the class-room doors be made to slide back, instead of opening inwardly; that the wood-work be properly shielded, and the ventilation and sanitary arrangements generally improved.

At Grammar School No. 18, located at No. 121 East Fifty-first-street, the roofs are in a leaky condition, causing the ceilings to crack in many places. The building is heated by thirty-four wood and coal stoves, the pipes of which, in many cases, are worn and not properly secured. General repairs and improvements are recommended. This school has a daily attendance of 2,200 scholars.

Sixty-seven buildings, chiefly factories, in Murray, Dey, Cortlandt, Warren, and Vesey streets, and in the lower part of Broadway, were examined, and found unprovided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire, the majority being without fire-escapes or ladders to scuttles.

Sad Death of a Young Lady—Her Only Companion a Paralytic Mother.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 11.

A case of singular hardship and suffering has recently been brought to light in one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. A young lady, whose name is suppressed through feelings of delicacy, was supporting herself and aged mother by teaching music. Going to the house of a pupil in this city, about noon, on a day some three weeks ago, she either failed to notice or heed a small-pox warning on the building. Entering the house without knocking, as her custom was, she met a rather gaudily-dressed strange lady, who remarked to her: "This is no place for you." On asking why, she was informed that there was a case of small-pox in the house. She felt a sudden faintness, and hastily left the place. In about two weeks the dreadful malady struck her down.

Her mother, being a paralytic, and never having had the disease, was afraid and unable to minister to her wants, and she was neglected by the neighbors for the same reason. Her physician, being from the city, was not in the habit of visiting her every day, and the mother was at times so paralytic that she could not leave her chair or bed without assistance. The young lady, thus neglected, grew rapidly worse, and one afternoon her mother, not being able to move, sitting with her back to the sick chamber, heard the death gurgle of her daughter. She was unable to summon attendance, and sat there alone with the dead during the long night. She knew her daughter was dead, but was even unable to turn in her chair. And when the neighbors found out the state of affairs the next day, grief had made the old lady deaf.

Singular Occurrence.

A correspondent of the Norfolk *Journal* writes as follows from Mathews Court-house Va.:

There was a notice a few days since in the *Journal* of the death of Mrs. Silla Summers. There appeared during her last moments a strange phenomenon and a coincidence probably unparalleled. A few of the neighbors were sitting in a lower chamber where Mr. Summers was confined to his bed with the rheumatism. He had his face toward the fire. Suddenly he asked them to look in the fire and tell him if they saw anything remarkable. They looked, and all at once uttered an exclamation of astonishment; for there, on the face of a charred log, was plainly traced in letters of fire the name of Silla. All watched it in silence, some hoping, some fearing its significance. Soon one letter went out, then another and another till the last, when simultaneously there was a burst of grief from an upper chamber. The last spark of life in Silla Summers went out together with the last letter of her name. While I have no doubt of the truth, I have no speculations to make as to the cause or significance of this phenomenon.

Engineer Erlacher's Death—The Inquest and Verdict.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday afternoon in the case of District Engineer Erlacher, of the Fire Department, who died on Sunday last at his residence, No. 52 Sixth-avenue, from injuries received from being thrown from a fire-engine tender at a fire in Peck-slip, near Water-street, on the evening of the 17th ult. The testimony taken, and which has already been published, showed that the tender was overturned by coming in contact with a hillock of frozen snow, caused by the Second-avenue Railroad Company's employés having piled the snow up on each side of the track. The jury found a verdict which, after reciting the manner of Erlacher's death, concluded with the following sentence: "And we recommend that the Legislature should pass a law requiring street railroad companies to clear away the snow from the streets occupied by their tracks."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEVER AGAIN.

WISE WORDS BY GOOD CRITICS.

The London *Athenæum* says: "This book puts its author, Dr. Mayo, at once into the very front rank of novelists. * * * We shall remember it as the work of one of the wittiest of modern writers, and greatest of living masters of human character. * * * The book contains nature, human nature, of the most human kind: there is sparkle, there is erudition, and satire, cutting, and yet true and manly."

Rev. Dr. Bellows writes to the New-York *Independent*: "A work of thorough cleverness and exceptional force and value. * * * What patience, industry, finish in the style; what richness in the thought; what rare and digested knowledge; what versatility and aptness; what tremendous satire, tempered with dry humor, and a reserve of good nature: what exposures for humbuggery, quackery, false modesty, false morals, and false piety!"

12mo. cloth, illustrated, $2.

For sale by all book-sellers, and by the publishers, G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 4th-av. and 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE, but recently reduced in circumstances, desires a position as housekeeper; occupation of more consideration than remuneration; children no objection; gentlemen only, and not triflers, will please answer this advertisement. Answer, with address, Y., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL; City or country; as first-class cook. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A PLACE in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.; call on Monday.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERT LADIES' hair-dresser solicits engagements by week or month; prices moderate; good hours. Call at No. 76 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, twenty-eight years old, as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 261 East 38th-st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens and fineries done in superior style. Apply at No. 1[illegible]5 West 32d-st., room No. 7.

SEAMSTRESS, HOUSE-KEEPER, OR like position, by a very respectable American woman, aged thirty-one years; thoroughly understands all duties connected with house-keeping; no objections to a widower's family; can give best reference for character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing to do at her own house, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Byrne, No. 344 East 15th-st., City.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR FOOTMAN and Groom—By a respectable single man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care, driving, and grooming of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN (married) as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; good City references. Address P. T., Nos. 110 and 112 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, married, as coachman and groom in a private family; an experienced driver, and strictly temperate; good references. Address E. J. S., No. 3 East 44th-st., near 5th-av.

FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FARMER, American, (married, one child,) where he can have cottage; is competent to take full charge of a farm; can plow, sow, reap, &c., and is a practical working-man; best testimonials for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—BY A young Scotchman, sixteen years' experience, married; is thoroughly acquainted with grape forcing; is an excellent propagator; would either take charge of a gentleman's place, or a florist establishment. Address D. D., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man of good experience, as porter or watchman; can give the best of references from last employers. Address W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BUYER OF MILLINERY GOODS FOR a large retail City house; one who has had some experience in jobbing business preferred. Address RETAIL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, stating experience and giving reference.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN one of the best towns in Western New-York; about 15,000 inhabitants; large manufacturing interests; surrounded by a very rich farming country; will be sold on liberal terms; stock small and in good condition; satisfactory reasons given for going out of the business. Address Box No. 229 Lockport, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive acquaintance, large business experience, and some little capital, would like to join a party already established in the above business. Address, real name, confidentially, N. L. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—For sale, the wood and willow-ware business of the late Hervey G. Law. The best of reasons for selling. Apply on the premises, to S. J. SHERMAN, Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Fulton-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

A LIBERALLY EDUCATED GENTLEMAN desires an adult pupil, who wishes to make up for early deficiencies by private instruction. Address J. W. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Are constantly receiving by steamers and opening new lines of SPRING DRESS GOODS in all the latest European designs. Also, JAPANESE SILKS, dotted and striped, and SATINES in all the newest SPRING SHADES. These Polka spots are the latest European styles and very extensively worn.

In WHITE GOODS our assortment has received large additions by recent importations from Europe, and comprises PIQUES, LAWNS, NAINSOOK, CAMBRICS, SWISS and TUCKED MUSLINS, TARLATANS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., in all the most fashionable and desirable grades.

Our stock of LACES and EMBROIDERIES is large and contains every novelty to be obtained in any of the European markets, several lines of these goods being the finest in the City.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS. BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

BARGAINS, 771 BROADWAY

SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING SALE.

WILSON & GREIG are offering, this week, great Bargains in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, WAISTS, MERINO CLOAKS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, HATS, and CAPS at half their value.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

500 IMPORTED COSTUMES, from $12 to $45; surprisingly cheap and stylish.

500 IMPORTED CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, from $5 to $20, being very much reduced in price.

Closing out all our rich PARIS PATTERN CLOAKS, COSTUMES, DINNER DRESSES, and OPERA CLOAKS at much less than cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

in LACES and EMBROIDERIES of every description. FURS for LADIES and CHILDREN at such prices as to tempt purchasers.

MOURNING GOODS AND BLACK SILKS

of the best makers below cost of importation.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED POLONAISES, DOUBLE and TRIPLE CAPE DOLMANS, &c., in new and beautiful designs.

HOSIERY.

As we discontinue this department, our entire stock is being sold very cheap. During the sale we have reduced the price of our celebrated

BOUDIER KID GLOVES.

One button, $1 50; two buttons, $1 [illegible]; three buttons, $2 17; four buttons, $2 50, per pair.

WILSON & GREIG

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

On Monday, 17th,

Will add to our stock two cases of

INDIA SQUARE,

LOW-PRICED

STRIPED LONG, DECCA LONG, AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

ALL AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Will also open novelties in

EMBROIDERIES,

comprising FRENCH BREAKFAST and VALENCIENNES LACE-TRIMMED SETS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, DRESSING-JACKETS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, &c.

LACES.

BLACK CHANTILLY, GUIPURE, YAK, REAL POINT and POINT APPLIQUE and VALENCIENNES LACES, all widths, Black Chantilly Pointes, Barbes, Coiffures, Veils, Fichus, Jackets, &c. Point Gye Collars, Handkerchiefs, Pelerines, &c.

LLAMA POINTS,

JACKETS, POLONAISES, FICHUS of the celebrated make of DOGNIN & CO., Paris and Lyons, all new and choice goods, and will be sold at very low prices.

J. A. CONNOR & CO., No. 1,151 Broadway.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S

Exposition of

SPRING CARPETINGS.

We have now open an unusually large assortment, in NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, of

Dutch and Smyrna Carpets,

In a great variety of sizes.

AUBUSSONS, AXMINSTERS & MOQUETTES,

In drawing-room sizes, and colored to match the new Upholstery Shadings.

ROYAL WILTONS,

Manufactured specially to order for dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and stairs.

English Body Brussels.

A splendid assortment in NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS.

Velvets and Tapestries,

Three-ply and Ingrains,

English and American Oil-Cloths,

And a full stock of

Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.,

ALL AT

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

HOTELS and Steamboats CARPETED AND UPHOLSTERED

In the best manner and on the most favorable terms by

Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th-st., NEW-YORK.

Early Spring Fabrics

AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, FEB. 17, an EXTENSIVE OPENING OF PLAIN, BLACK, AND FANCY SILKS.

Black and white STRIPED SILKS, 75c. per yard, worth $1.

RICH AND MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS.

New makes of MOURNING GOODS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND DOMESTIC PRINTS, PLAIN AND FIGURED PERCALES.

NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS.

GENUINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, first quality, 25c. per yard; value, 35c.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Under-wear.

They will likewise make their first display of the CELEBRATED ALEXANDRE Paris KID GLOVES, in the newest and most delicate tints, at no advance upon recent low prices.

MAIL ORDERS for samples and goods promptly filled.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, in which orders for MOURNING, as well as BALL, RECEPTION, CARRIAGE, and PROMENADE DRESSES are executed in ONE to THREE DAYS' NOTICE, in style and elegance equal, if not superior, to any foreign production. Charges moderate.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

CLOSING SALE.

Black Dress Goods.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.

ELEGANT CASHMERES........$1 to
RICH BLACK SILKS........1 [illegible]
HANDSOME ALPACAS........[illegible] cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY........[illegible] cents.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE, CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE.

150 SPLENDID WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20th and 21st inst.

Now on exhibition at the auction rooms of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.

Sale entirely without reserve.

The collection embraces a variety of general architectural, marine, and landscape subjects.

Among the artists represented of the English and American school are:

G. Dodderl,	T. Abrahams,
T. Rowbotham,	Jules Rice,
G. Drummond,	R. Fay,
H. Lait,	Bassini,
G. Cruikshank,	Hy. Waterman,
C. Pearson,	H. Applan,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,	L. Carte,
L. Dillon, R. H. A.,	Chas. Laren,
William Craig,	W. Adams,
H. C. Campbell,	Geo. Richardson,
Geo. Sharp,	C. Percy,
A. Van Beust,	Adolph Burnet,
H. Summons,	A. Zimmerman,
R. Parsons,	A. Baurel,
Kate Gray,	W. Otto,
Henry Callow,	T. J. Broca.

The whole will be sold at auction, without reserve, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, 1873, at 12 o'clock.

ED. SCHENCK, Auctioneer. No. 60 Liberty-st.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

B. A. CLARK & CO.

at store No. 561 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., WILL SELL AT AUCTION an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and FINE TABLE CUTLERY. AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000, commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.

The stock is of the best manufacture, and ordered by Boston houses for holiday trade, but on account of the GREAT FIRE Nov. 9, are obliged to close this rich stock

BY AUCTION.

The stock consists in part of

150 tea sets, rich designs.

500 ice-pitchers.

500 dinner and breakfast casters.

Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table-cutlery, &c., &c.

The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as

Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co., Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton, B. A. Clark & Co., and others.

The goods will be on exhibition one day previous to sale.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. Horse Auction Branch Nos. 110 to 114 East 13th-st.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS, &c., &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

300 PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS of elegant designs; Egyptian bucharis, camel's hair, African, for parlor, halls and chambers, all sizes, being one of the finest sales of the kind ever offered at auction. Now on exhibition.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library of an unusually choice and elegant collection of English and American works, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

COAL.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER & CO., sole agents for the STERLING CANNEL, Offer to families the best varieties of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

For domestic use.

General Office—Room No. 8 (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway. Post-office Box No. 5,510.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name or style of DOANE & WING is this day dissolved by mutual consent. L. B. WING is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

RICHARD DOANE, LUMAN B. WING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

Referring to the above, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WING & SON, and will continue the business of the late firm of DOANE & WING, as [illegible], &c.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873. [illegible]

[illegible] NEW-YORK, [illegible] 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP [illegible] existing between [illegible] & PETTIT, [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be [illegible]. All bills outstanding to be paid by [illegible].

[illegible] PETTIT.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 18th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, through a Boker's Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to [illegible] and taste, and has nothing of the apothecary's taste. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, Jr., sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are prepared to receive samples and receive bids at their office, foot of 44th-st. and East River, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873, inclusive.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

Sinking Fund, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of...$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 99 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

CHOICE ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock-brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA. For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.

By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 18th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 20, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by
D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by
J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE EDUCATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 22. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 50 West 43d-st.

$2 50.—WRITING, 24 LESSONS; Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, privately taught. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 29th-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. T. W. CAULFIELD AND Miss PARROTT removed to No. 71 East 16th-st. Piano-forte, harp, singing, oil-painting, French.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 125 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF PARTIES WHO TOOK A WALLET, containing two notes, two checks, and a sum of money, Thursday night, on the Fourth-avenue cars will leave all but the money at Earle's Hotel office $10 will be paid, and no questions asked. Payment has been stopped on the papers.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 17th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 240 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 18th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the sixth day of March, next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th day of February, instant, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Monday, Feb. 17
ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..........DANRE....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..................$125 | Second cabin..................$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on MONDAY, Feb. 17, at 9 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be at Pier No. 50 at 8½, morning.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlottsburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 2:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:33, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:16, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 6:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

LITOLFF'S EDITIONS

of classical and modern music are unrivaled in beauty, correctness, and cheapness. Any edition equal to Litolff's will cost three times as much. Catalogues sent free to any address on application. HENRY LITOLFF, publisher, No. 211 4th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, &c.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

SOME FINE CARVED PIANOS, VERY cheap for cash, or sold on installments. New pianos and organs to let and rent applied. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 733 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Fifth-Av. Houses

FOR SALE.

An elegant extra-sized house, near 50th-st., with extension. A gem, near 46th-st. Also, Nos. 566, 568, 691, 599, 744, 786, 791, 783, 786, 791, and between 85th and 86th sts.

W. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5¼ Pine-st., New-York.

Near 5th-Av.,

On 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 52d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 62d, and 63d sts., elegant first-class houses, from $45,000 upward.

W. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5¼ Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner of Pine-st., offers the following lots for sale:

Park-av. and 40th-st.; no restriction; will sell low.
5th-av., opposite the Park, several well-located plots.
8th-av., north of the Park, two good and cheap plots.
48th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., one stable lot.
54th-st., a stable lot.
55th-st., a stable lot.
58th-st., near the Plaza, two lots.
74th and 75th sts., three lots on one street and four on the other street, between Lexington and 3d avs., for $6,000 each.
79th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., four lots.
78th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., two lots, $8,500 each.
80th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., six lots.

Also, from one to ten lots on the following streets: 53d, 64th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 94th, 85th, 92d, 97th, 102d, 103d, 106th, 108th, 109th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 120th, 126th, 127th, 134th, 135th, and 138th.

Full particulars at office.

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
96 BROADWAY,
offer for sale the following desirable lots:

35 lots on Avenue A and 106th and 107th sts., with water front.
12 lots on 96th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Plot of ground north-east corner Avenue A and 56th st.
Water front on 12th av., 77th to 78th sts.

MORRISTOWN and OTHER POINTS ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD

Improved and unimproved property for sale, rent, or exchange. HENRY TAYLOR, No. 112 Broadway, New-York; Morristown, over First National Bank. References—Samuel Sloan; Fuller, Lord & Co.; J. Carson Brevoort.

EAST 54TH-ST., NO. 6—A DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet front, lot 36 x 100, with stable; price very low. Also, Nos. 1 East 62d-st., 8 and 60 West 57th-st., 18 and 24 East 57th-st., 20 and 41 West 56th-st., 12 East 54th-st., 10 and 16 West 53d-st., 1 and 15 East 52d-st., 6, 16, 22, and 65 West 52d-st., 5 and 14 East 48th-st., 74 West 47th-st., 11 East 41st-st., and 73 West 35th-st. $30,000 to $90,000 upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A PERFECT HOUSE.—FOR SALE, IN 42D-st., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, built by Duggin; cabinet finish, painted, and frescoed in the best manner; a rare opportunity to purchase an unexceptionable residence. Price only $48,000.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A FINE HALF-BLOCK OF LOTS, extending from 5th to Madison-av., seventeen lots south of 76th-st., for sale at a bargain. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park; also on 8th and 11th-av. boulevard, 59th to 190th-st.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN WEST 34TH-st., near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 18.8x55x100, in good order, all improvements, only $21,000.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 37 West 9th st., first-class, four-story, English basement; all modern improvement and in perfect order.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 513 WEST 23D-ST., built by days work; four story, English basement, brown stone front; can be bought at a bargain.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A NEW AND elegant brown-stone house, 42x65 and 35 feet extension, with new and elegant furniture. Price and terms reasonable. Others on the avenue $60,000 to $300,000, embracing corners and stables.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., in good repair. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

BROADWAY—DYCKMAN ESTATE—Three lots on Broadway, 75x160 feet, and four full lots adjoining on Hawthorne-st., high and dry, overlooking new parade. For sale by

FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DYCKMAN PROPERTY—Cooper, Hawthorne and Emerson sts., three corner plots, 100 feet square; high, dry and level ground. For sale cheap by

FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 83D-ST., NEAR MADISON-av.; high ground, no rock, street sewered, pipes in. Terms easy. Apply to

CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN,
No. 1,280 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 4TH and Lexington avs.—First-class neighborhood; large four-story brick house; all modern improvements; price, $17,000. Inquire on premises, No. 127 East 31st-st. No agents need apply.

A NICE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house; 16 feet wide, hard wood, and all improvements; only $19,000; or furnished, $23,000; near 63d-st. and Lexington-av. For permit apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5¼ Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. BELOW THE PARK—A choice corner plot of lots; price and terms very favorable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-WEST CORNER 78TH-st. and Madison-av.; Nos. 27 and 29 East 65th-st., handsomely finished; Nos. 23 to 29 East 64th-st., extra cabinet finish, wall and pier glasses and cornices. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123, and 125 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front; possession 1st of May. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 22 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE.—EAST 61ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a new four-story brown-stone front, cabinet finish, handsome house in a fine location at a reasonable price. Apply to owner, No. 53 East 61st-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH-st., north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av., six lots, each 25 by 100, for sale by

FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house on 9th-st., adjoining the 5th-av., for sale at a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 4th avs.—Two lots for sale at $16,000 each. Easy terms. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

FORT WASHINGTON — RIDGE-AV.—Thirty-one lots, all front, with fine improvements. For sale by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Three lots for sale at $5,500 each.

F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR GRAND Boulevard, two lots for sale at $18,500; a good purchase; easy terms.

F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

NINTH-AV. AND 66TH-ST., SIX LOTS for sale at a reasonable price and easy terms, by F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs., 42d and 59th sts., for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

FOUR LOTS—ON 146TH-ST., NORTH SIDE, 125 feet west of Boulevard, 100 by 99.11, for sale cheap by FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV.—ENTIRE FRONT FOR SALE near 125th-st.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

PRIVATE STABLE IN 33D-ST., NEAR Madison-av., for sale or to rent.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH-ST., New-av. and 9th-av., ten lots for sale.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$20,000 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT brown-stone house; best part of Brooklyn; fully and magnificently furnished; lot worth $12,000 to $15,000; house, $20,000 to $22,000; furniture, $4,000 to $5,000; terms satisfactory. Address BLOODGOOD, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A MODERATE PRICED HOUSE, EXcellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; lot 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn; thirty-four feet wide (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for sale—Possession 1st of May; brick building, full-sized lot; three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; location most desirable; price $16,000. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$4,000 FOR NEW HOUSE, 22X40, with extension; lot 50x167. This property is worth $6,000. Also, very handsome three-story French-roof, beautifully located on high ground, ten minutes from depot, lot 80x200, for $7,500. Also, a superior house containing fifteen rooms, and twenty-seven acres of land, all under cultivation, $14,000, at Westfield, N. J. This town is situated on high rolling ground, on the Central Railroad, which is the best railroad in the United States, and about the only route out of New-York which gets through on time in stormy weather.

RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

TO INVESTORS.—WE CAN OFFER FOR sale, in Westchester County, in Morrisania, and West Farms, plots of acre properties, with or without improvements, lying close to, and upon the line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, now nearly completed—in the purchase of which, at the present selling prices, there must remunerate handsome profits.

F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WOODSTOCK, WITHIN one mile of Harlem Bridge, a very elegant, well-situated (and in an advancing neighborhood as to future prospects) place of 3½ acres.

The house is nearly new, just been overhauled, and is in the most perfect order. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—A splendid plot of land of about sixty acres, with fine building sites, within three-fourths of a mile of three depots and surrounded by valuable improvements, and within nine miles of the City Hall, is offered for sale on long time and easy terms. Parties desiring an interview, address T. W. MALEY, Post-office Box No. 4,923 New-York City.

FOR SALE—142 ACRES, IN WESTCHESTER County, only fifteen miles from 42d-st., containing several houses and other valuable improvements; desirable as a present residence or very profitable investment, owing to increased railroad communication in a short time; sold to settle an estate. Full particulars and maps of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot in the upper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside.) Lot, 50x200, on the line of two railroads and distant but five minutes from each. Commutation $60 per year. House two stories and contains eight rooms, all hard finished; price, $5,000. Address WOODSIDE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

RIVERSIDE-AV. LOTS FOR SALE, with a good three-story and basement brick house, south-east corner of 88th-st. These lots are elegantly located with a magnificent view.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, LARGE AND ELegant dwelling, 46x56, all conveniences; grounds 150x350; splendidly situated, on high ground; all improvements.

ASTORIA—Small cottage, seven rooms, two lots; fine location; a bargain. JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

NORTH NEW-YORK.—LOTS, SINGLE or in plots, situated between the Harlem River and 149th-st., close to the Harlem steam-boats, railroads, horse-cars, &c., for sale at $1,000 and upward. Good investment.

F. G. & D. BROWN,
Broadway and Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamised and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

STAMFORD.—LARGE MODERN RESIdence, twenty-one rooms, carriage-house, forty acres, beautiful trout stream, healthfulness unsurpassed; $12,000. Others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FIFTY LOTS, AT INWOOD, FORT Washington Heights, overlooking the new Parade Ground, with commanding views of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, for sale, at $1,300 per lot.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall-st.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

A FIRST-CLASS PLACE ON THE hill, at Passaic, N. J., for sale, furnished or unfurnished. The house was built by the owner, and has all the modern improvements. Address J. TOMPSON, No. 53 Leonard-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high, very healthy; ten residences; prices from $3,000 to $30,000; easy terms.

B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE, AT MILBURN, N. J.—80 ACRES of land suitable for cutting up into villa plots on high ground; fine location. Apply to

TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

BARGAIN FOR FAMILY ON SMALL Income.—Snug house in Elizabeth, $2,500. Apply to S. J. AHERN, No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best built brown-stone houses in Jersey City. Ten minutes from ferry. Location unexceptionable. JOHN M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1.—By a gentleman and wife, a medium-sized high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, above 19th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, giving description of house, location, and terms.

HOUSES WANTED TO SUPPLY A DEmand.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—A GOOD house, between 30th and 40th sts., near 5th-av., 20 feet wide, moderate price, and small cash payment. Owners only answer, with particulars.

H. H. H., Station A.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,

South-east corner Broad and Wall sts., Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 53 Exchange-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

UNION-SQUARE — UNION-PLACE. — TO lease, for twenty-one years, valuable corner property, 52x150 feet; superior location for theatre, hotel, piano warerooms, sewing-machine companies, &c.; ground rent and terms moderate.

F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

WATER FRONT OF 150 FEET ON THE Harlem River, with docks and sheds, and twelve lots, suitable for brick, stone, lumber, and coal yards, to lease at a low figure. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS LOFTS ON BROADway.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway,
Astor-place.

A—STEAM POWER, WITH WELL-lighted rooms adapted to mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner of Hester.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BUILDING No. 248 Broadway, opposite new Post-office. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, north-west corner Greenwich st.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.

Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.,
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MASON and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A BEDROOM AND SITTING-ROOM, CONnecting, to let, furnished or unfurnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board; location 53d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address A., care of Mr. Burns, florist, No. 24 East 49th-st.

ONE VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, at moderate terms, by application at No. 156 West 23d-st.; also one room on fourth floor to two young gentlemen; unquestionable references given and required.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

TO LET—GOOD-SIZED SINGLE ROOM, with closet, for a gentleman only, without meals; house private and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

CHEERFUL ROOM, FURNISHED, SECond floor, to let; no May moving. No. 35 West 10th-st.

NO. 159 BLEECKER-ST., OPPOSITE Depau-row.—A few gentlemen can be well accommodated with board; also transient boarders.

NO. 99 CLINTON-PLACE.—BOARD FOR a few first-class boarders; elegantly-furnished rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

of part of the

ESTATE OF RICH'D F. CARMAN, DECEASED.

By order of R. CARMAN COMBES, and JOSEPH F. DONNEL, Esq., Executors.

Comprising

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY on BOULEVARD, 10TH AND 11TH AVS., 150TH, 151ST, 152D, 153D, WEST 31ST AND BEAVER STS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
No. 111 Broadway,
By
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of Messrs. DEWITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, Attorneys, No. 88 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 7 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

ESTATE OF JOHN FERGUSON, DECEASED.

Supreme Court sale in partition of valuable property on Waverley-place, Beaver, Water, Prince, and Marion sts.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—North side, known as No. 5, two doors from Broadway, three-story and attic brick house, lot 25x108. This building has recently been altered for business purposes.

BEAVER-STREET.—South side, near Broad-st., known as No. 38, four-story brick, lot about 19x80.

WATER-STREET.—South side, two doors from Fulton-st., known as No. 195, five-story brick, lot about 20x80.

PRINCE-STREET.—North-westerly corner of Marion, known as No. 63 Prince-st., with brick buildings covering the entire lot, 24.9x117.

The above property has not changed hands in nearly forty years. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Referee.
J. A. & C. J. MAPES, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.
VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY,
No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 329 East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place; independent walls and modern improvements.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease lot and dwelling on 23d-st., 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FURNISHED—A three-story and basement house, with modern improvements, thoroughly well furnished, on Bedford-av., within a few minutes' walk of the ferries; neighborhood unsurpassed either in New-York or Brooklyn; on the grand drive to Prospect Park; family going to Europe. Address for particulars, A. H. B., No. 31 Lafayette-place, New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 317 2D-AV., FOUR-story, English basement; all modern improvements and in perfect order.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
Real Estate,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE to let to a family of adults for light house-keeping; eight rooms, bath, closets, &c.; house private; no moving in May; best references required. For terms apply at No. 107 West 41st-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 114 AND 116 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at the office of the Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay, north-west corner Greenwich-st.

NEAR LONG BRANCH.—FURNISHED house to let cheap; fourteen rooms; good stables; large garden; plenty fruit; splendid location near depot. Address EUREKA, No. 308 West 23d st.

A LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT, IN desirable localities, furnished and unfurnished, now ready.

OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

DANCING.

A. DODW[illegible]
CLASSES FOR [illegible]
AT NO. [illegible]
now open for the reception [illegible] cular.

TRENOR'S ACADE[illegible]
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., [illegible]
Pupils can commence at [illegible] convenience, and learn any [illegible]

BALLET-MASTER [illegible] Academy, No. 24 West [illegible] Classes every day. All d[illegible] one quarter; six in private [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
Mr. SOTHERN
as
DAVID GARRICK.

HERALD.—He was as great last night even as fame awards to Garrick. We seriously believe that the old actor would be compelled to admit that Sothern's Garrick is greater than his own.

MR. SOTHERN LAST NIGHT RECEIVED THE UNPARALLELED COMPLIMENT OF THREE CALLS AFTER HIS CELEBRATED DRUNKEN SCENE.

DAVID GARRICK
Will be enacted
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Characters by Mr. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. G. Browne, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Edwin, Miss Katharine Rogers, Mad. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton.

EVENING MAIL.—Mr. Sothern's acting is characterized by great finish.

TRIBUNE.—Sothern's David Garrick is picturesque, noble, and loveable. His success was great and deserved.

EXTRA.—Mr. Wallack begs to announce that Mr. Sothern's brilliant success is unprecedented in the comedy of "David Garrick;" that it necessitates the announcement that the orchestra has been converted into stalls, consequently the overture and entr'act music will be played under the stage, conducted by Thomas Baker.

BOX PLAN OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Edwin Booth.

THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS,
Of the Popular Comedian,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY,
In THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 5 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the "Ticket-of-leave Man," and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:
The sale of subscription tickets
FOR THIS SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS,
during which
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
will positively make her last appearance previous to her departure, will begin on MONDAY, 17th inst., at box-office, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

The regular sale of tickets for single nights will begin on Thursday, Feb. 20, inst., at the regular ticket-offices.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
FOURTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful play of the year,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured one month in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU
LAST WEEK OF F. S. CHANFRAU.

EVENING AT 8. ONE WEEK ONLY of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, who will appear by urgent request as MOSE, in the local drama of A GLANCE AT NEW YORK IN 1848, and in the Drama of TOODLES.	AFTERNOON AT 2. SPECIAL for Matinee Performances. The popular young actor, Mr. J. Z. LITTLE, in the new sensation Drama, written by himself, entitled SAVED FROM THE WRECK, replete with startling effects.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, three performances in Lecture-room. Morning, at 11. Afternoon, at 2. Evening, at 8.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.

C. E. WINTTER..........No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER..........No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN..........No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL..........*Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL..........No. 387 Broadway
E. STEIGER..........No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER..........No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS..........No. 266 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH..........No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM..........No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS..........Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD..........No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH..........No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL..........corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINMULLER, German Savings Bank..........4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG..........No. 111 Broadway

STEINWAY HALL—GRACE CHAPEL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1873,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE CHAPEL,
RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE,
on which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered to appear:

Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, soprano.
Mme. SARA BRANNAN HERSHEY, contralto.
Mlle. BERTHA BROUSIL, violiniste.
Mr. W. S. LEGGAT, tenor.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano; Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES E. HORSLEY, conductor.

Tickets..........$2
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores.

SEVENTH REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The Fourth Concert of the Series will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock, at the Regimental Armory. Tickets can be obtained from the following parties, viz.:

Mr. C. B. Bostwick, Nos. 169 and 171 Broadway.
Messrs. A. Rumrill & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Messrs. Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and No. 39 Union-square.
Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son, No. 751 Broadway.
Mr. John R. Andrews, with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.
Messrs. Covell, Gray & Co., No. 1,134 Broadway, and from the First Sergeants of the different companies.

No tickets will be sold at the door.

MONDAY, AT 8 P. M.,

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH
and
THE TRUE METHOD OF ACQUIRING FLUENCY BY CULTIVATION OF THE EAR,
by
Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
at No. 1,238 Broadway, near 34th-st.
To conclude with
DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS.
THIS LECTURE IS FREE
for the special benefit of ladies desiring to learn to speak French and make their theoretical knowledge practically available.

GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

ANOTHER RARE CHANCE.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION,
Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st.

Mr. J. Seaver Page has kindly consented to give some of his humorous readings and pathetic pieces, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Admission 25 cents.

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING LIKE THIS.

AMATEUR OPERATIC CLUB.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GALLIA. MARTHA. DEBORAH.

Tickets $2 each. Can be obtained of Signor Agramonte, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., or at the door.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,

By PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY at 8 P. M., at No. 1,238 Broadway.

TO LOVERS OF THE FINE ARTS.—A work of great merit, by Miss Catherine Staver, recently noticed by William Cullen Bryant, is now on exhibition and for sale at No. 13 West 26th-st., consisting of the "Birds of America." Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will deliver his popular lecture, *Tower of London*, illustrated, before the Young People's Christian Association of Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be obtained at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway; A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s, No. 770 Broadway, or at the church door. Come early; no reserved seats.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,

By PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY at 8 P. M., at No. 1,238 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, FEB. 17,
LAST NIGHT OF
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
TUESDAY NIGHT,
FEB. 18,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

will be produced, for the first time in any theatre, a totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting [illegible] drama, in four acts, eleven tableaux and a transformation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Round the Clock," "Under the Gaslight," "Divorce," "Frou-Frou," "Horizon," "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded upon the very latest Parisian spectacular "Folly," and embellished with some of the experiences of Mr. Mark Twain, as embodied in his last great work; the drama being wholly American in its sentiment, extremely eloquent in its local scenes, and particularly comic from beginning to end, and entitled

ROUGHING IT.

Every scene new..........by Mr. George Heister, Mr. Louis Duflocq, Mr. E. W. Seavey, Mr. C. W. Dayton, and Mr. J. L. De la Harpe.

The new and original music, choruses, &c..........by Mr. A. Predigam
The new and ingenious machinery is..........by Mr. Thomas Kelly and assistants.
The elaborate properties are..........by Mr. Robert Cutler
The superb and characteristic costumes..........by Mlle. Fischette
The lights..........by William Hedley

THE CAST.

Besides employing the whole strength of the Grand Opera-house Company, and its magnificent chorus calls in the auxiliary aid of nearly 300 persons.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Demi Macduffie, a Gentleman of large fortune, with one Daughter and no more, living in Arcadia Villa, on the Grand Boulevard, an Elysium of his own creation..........Mr. John Brougham
Miss Antonietta Macduffie, the undeniable and irresistible Sole Hope of the House of Macduffie..........Mrs. John Wood
Jerolomon White..........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Triptolemus Black..........Mr. Owen Fawcett
(Comprising the eminent firm of White & Black, Distinguished Detectives, doing business at No. 1 City Hall Place.)
Mrs. John Wood, "The Queen of Comedy and Song;" "See Small Bills"..........Miss Annie Deland
Aubrey Von Dollar, a Scion of one of our First Families, in love with Antonietta, but too poor to face her too Solvent Parents..........Mr. J. G. Peakes
Mr. Lorreylord Von Millyuns, a wealthy young Stockbroker, who aspires with Paternal Sanction to the hand of Antonietta..........Mr. Edmund Pierce
The Amiable Mr. Arkansas..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Slade, the pale Fire-Eater of Simpson's Bar..........Mr. J. G. Golden
Eldorado Johnny..........Mr. A. G. Rose
Mr. Brown, the Landlord..........Mr. G. F. Ketchum
The Chief of the Goshoots, a lineal descendant of Lo and other poor Indians..........Mr. I. A. Meade
Tom Barkey, Macduffie's confidential head flunky..........Mr. Julian Cross
Muldoon, one of the Big Pipe men..........Mr. E. Chapman
"4—11—" Bell-boy at the Metropolitan Hotel..........Mr. F. Chapman
The Opium Dreamer..........Mr. Golden
Florentina, the romantic maid of the fair Antonietta..........Miss Roberta Norwood
Mother Terror, the Opium Crone..........Miss Annie Yeamans
Arrah Na Pogue, newly arrived at Castle Garden..........Miss Hyde
Slipshod..........Miss Louise Valmer
Italian Street-Cleaners. Emigrants of various nationalities, Passengers and Officers at the Grand Union Depot, Roughs at Simpson's Bar, Indians of the "Goshoot" tribe (see Mark Twain), Opium Smokers, United States Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.

By the Chorus and Auxiliaries
The Genuine Mexican Plug..........By the trained steed Harry Bassett, Jr.

SYNOPSIS.

The play begins in the City of New-York, and after giving a rose-colored and highly-romantic view of this Metropolis, as it would be if all its inhabitants were resolved to make it an Arcadian Paradise, it transports the spectator to the Far West, and concludes in the immediate neighborhood in which the Star of Empire has been steadily marching the way.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—A Villa in the Grand Drive or Boulevard (see Report of Comm'rs Central Park, Pub. Doc., Vol. 1,238, pp. 1000-1). [by Dayton]. Chorus of Happy Big Pipe men. Introduction to the spectator of Antonietta, the Rose of Carmansville. The sublimest Detectives and their plans. Elopement extraordinary, and trouble in prospect for the next Act.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—No. 1 City Hall-place, [by De La Harpe]. A brisk morning at the Detective Agency. A new refuge for Runaway Lovers! A hint for all contemplating elopement.

SCENE II.—Room No. 400 at the Metropolitan Hotel, [by De La Harpe]. The Bell Boy's certificate of character for a Popular Actress!

SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan" [by Duflocq]. A treasure of a Servant—better than a Bank! The Detective sounds the Runaways—and opens the chase anew.

SCENE IV.—A glance at Castle Garden, [by Dayton], the Labor Bureau; and how the Happy Emigrants enjoys his leisure hour. Arrah Na Pogue wants a piano!

SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, [by Seavey,] and departure of the Pacific Express Train! Chorus and Dance of Passengers, Conductors, Porters, and Brakemen! to be heard on the premises every afternoon (if the weather be fine) at 4 o'clock.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar, [by De La Harpe.] A leaf from Mark Twain. The Bully of the Plains. Buying out a Prairie Inn for twelve hours and what it cost. The eloping lovers find unexpected relief, and get into unforeseen danger.

SCENE II.—On the borders of Civilization, [by Dayton.] Aubrey buys a Mexican Plug—and Macduffie plays Indian. How they each like it!

SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains, [by Duflocq.] An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight. Fearful determination of the Goshoot chief. Cheerful encounter between the Border Roughs and Indians in a debate with Derringers. Injun heap fooled!!

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den. The final card of the rival Detectives is played; A Reminiscence of "Alixe." An emotional Sensation! Concluding with

SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons! showing

AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!
(By Mr. George Heister.)

MATINEE
OF
ROUGHING IT,
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

BEGINS at 8.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
EVERY
EVENING.
Mr. Augustin Daly's brilliant emotional sensation
"ALIXE."
"ALIXE."
MATINEE,
SATURDAY,
HALF-PAST ONE!

Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued and constantly increasing demand for places to see "ALIXE," HUNDREDS being TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS, he has deemed it advisable to comply with the universal popular demand, and present

"ALIXE"
EVERY EVENING
INCLUDING SATURDAY,

ALL NOVELTIES and changes of programme being POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT, and seats for "ALIXE" may now be secured two weeks in ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JAMES E. HAYES..Sole Lessee and Director.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
and
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Reappearance of
MR. GEO. L. FOX
and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.

G. L. FOX..........as..........Clown
C. K. FOX..........as..........Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL..........Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE..........Columbine

A brilliant array of specialty artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY. VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor COSTELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Sketches. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

Those favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices.—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $8, $10 and $12 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinée—Family Circle, 25c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 50c.; children under twelve years, 25c.; all reserved seats $1. Boxes as usual.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWELFTH WEEK. TWELFTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
WITH ITS COUNTLESS BEAUTIES AND NOVELTIES. Surpassing in completeness ANY PIECE EVER PRESENTED ON THE STAGE.

Gorgeous scenery and dresses.

Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, trained dogs.
Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every Evening at 8, Saturday Matinée at 2.
Great success of the new Burlesque,
BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.
Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.

By PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
MONDAY at 8 P. M., at No. 1,238 Broadway.

DRESS COATS FOR BALLS, &c.—FOR sale and hire 200 overcoats and pea jackets; must be sold before March 15. SHEA, No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Vice-President Elect on the Stand—What Senator Harlan Did With Dr. Durant's Money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Morrill's special committee to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among Senators resumed its session this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.

Vice-President elect Wilson was recalled, and the attention was directed to a dispatch sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, the statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock.

Senator Stockton asked witness if he had authorised the contradiction, and witness replied he had a conversation with Gen. Boynton, and did authorise the contradiction. The dispatch was the substance of the conversation he had with Gen. Boynton. Witness would take the word of Gen. Boynton. He is a man of character, and trustworthy.

SENATOR PATTERSON RECALLED.

Senator Patterson was recalled and questioned by Mr. Scott. He testified that his conversation with Mr. Ames in relation to taking stock might have been earlier than 1867; it probably occurred during the session of 1866. Ames came to witness before the second investment, and said then, "I have got to raise some more money," and proposed to let witness have some of the stock of the road. The money was paid for it by witness. The receipt produced by Ames and signed by witness called for 200 shares, whereas, in point of fact, he received 300 shares.

By Mr. Stevenson—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co never sold for witness any Credit Mobilier stock.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. BOYNTON.

Gen. H. V. Boynton sworn: The attention of witness was called to the dispatch of Sept. 16 in relation to Senator Wilson, and he testified that he sent the dispatch to THE TIMES, while serving the latter paper, to secure one of the special correspondents to come out of town. The dispatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness, but not submitted to Senator Wilson before being sent. Mr. Wilson stated nothing about his wife having an interest in the Credit Mobilier.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR HARLAN.

Senator Harlan was recalled. He said: In answer to the several questions propounded to me by the committee, I state that Dr. T. C. Durant's suggestion to me of his desire to contribute toward the expenses of the Iowa election, of which I have before testified, was voluntary on his part, and not the result of any intimation from me, or from any one at my instance, and was not made in consideration of any service performed, or to be performed, by me, personally or officially for him; or for any other person, or any company in whose business he was interested; that there was no understanding, express or implied, that any such service should be rendered officially or otherwise as a consideration for any such contribution. In further reply to the several questions in relation to the dates of the drafts, I state that although I am not yet able to give the committee definite information, after reflection and striving to revive my recollection, it is my belief, founded on an indistinct memory of events, that they were received from the date of the Iowa October election; that they were not both received at the same time; that they probably bear different dates, some distance apart; that neither of them was cashed immediately after its receipt; that one of them was probably deposited and checked out afterward, and that possibly two of them were probably deferred until late in the Autumn, possibly in the Winter. Funds were sent to B. H. Noble, of Iowa, as before stated. Funds were intrusted to a Mr. Carter, as was then United States Attorney for the District of Iowa. Something over $2,000 was sent to Col. William Penn Clark, now in this city, and also to Col. T. H. Stanton, of the United States army, to reimburse expenditures made by them on my account. $900 were sent to T. S. Woolson, a member of the State Senate, who resided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, the place of my residence, with instructions to use as much as might be necessary to pay the hotel bill, carriage hire, and services of messengers during the contest, over $300 of which, however, he afterward returned, stating that he had not used it all; and I have an impression, amounting almost to a conviction, that the rest of these funds went into the possession of Elijah Sells through the hands of other parties without Sells knowing the source from which it came; but I have not yet been able to trace it. There were other sums which bills were paid, and who had money furnished to defray the expenses attending this election which I am unable to particularize at this distant date. It was to meet expenses incurred in the Winter of 1866 and 1866 by my friends at Des Moines that a considerable part of the money derived from Durant's draft, as well as other funds as I was informed, was applied. Some of these bills were paid, or the parties reimbursed after the Senatorial election was over. I trust the committee will be able to understand from the foregoing statements the difficulty, if not impossibility, of tracing the application of funds used under such circumstances by my friends so many years afterward. I desire to aid the committee to the extent of my ability in the discharge of their duty by disclosing fully all I know about each subject of legitimate inquiry, but as some of the questions propounded during the latter part of my examination on yesterday seemed to me to imply a purpose to inquire into my conduct in relation to matters which appear to my mind as outside of what I had supposed to be the legitimate purview of the investigation, and leading to an examination of my conduct in another official position, as stated by the members of this committee propounding some of these questions, I think I ought not to be interrogated further as to these points until I have an opportunity to know the supposed offenses are, and am confronted with the witnesses by whom it is expected to support them, all of which, embraced within any legitimate inquiry on the part of the Senate, I shall expect to meet promptly and fully, with overwhelming rebutting testimony as to the entire satisfaction of every Senator, and of every fair-minded citizen of the country.

Senator Harlan was asked, "Were you ever threatened in any way by a presentation of the checks?" A.—I do not think anything of that kind ever occurred.

GEN. BOYNTON RECALLED.

Gen. Boynton, a correspondent of the Press, was called and asked whether he had any personal knowledge as to whether the checks, or copies of copies of them, were shown to Mr. Harlan to influence his action. The witness replied that he published the statement, but had no absolute personal knowledge of the presentation of these checks or stubs to Senator Harlan. He was further asked whether he knew of any person who knew whether they were presented, and replied that he knew of nobody of his absolute personal knowledge.

The committee then adjourned.

The New Steam-Ship Italia, of the Anchor Line.

The new steam-ship Italia, of the Anchor line, arrived at this port on Friday, having left Lisbon on the 28th January, and experienced much bad weather on the voyage. The Italia was built by Duncan & Co., at Glasgow, during last year. She is 320 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 26 feet depth of hold. Her engines consist of two direct acting, compound principle, and the two cylinders are 38 and 68 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 5 feet 6 inches. The steam is supplied by two boilers, having four furnaces to each, and there is 1,328 square feet of heating surface in the boilers. The steam pressure is sixty pounds to the square inch, and the revolutions of the propeller are fifty-seven per minute. In the engine-room is also an engine used on the voyage in driving them to ventilate the steerage. All the engines were built by the Finnieston Steam-ship Works at Glasgow. She has three masts, and seven life-boats, and on the top deck are several donkey-engines, used for loading and unloading cargo, hoisting sails, &c. The steering-apparatus, situated aft, communicates by telegraph with the bridge. The saloon is amidships, and extends from side to side. It is handsomely fitted up, and contains a piano, library, and other luxuries, with all modern improvements. The state-rooms are large, airy, and well ventilated; they extend from the saloon aft on both sides, and are erected on the same principle as those of the California and Victoria of the same line. Accommodation is provided for 100 first-class and 700 steerage passengers. The total tonnage is 2,300, builders' measurement, and the gross is 3,441 tons. The officers are Capt. Greig, First Officer Grant, Second Officer Clemens, Third Officer Hardy, Purser Taylor, First Engineer Pattison, Second Engineer Munroe, Third Engineer Williamson, Fourth Engineer Small, First Steward Armerer, and Second Steward Ferguson.

Daring Highway Robbery in South Brooklyn.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, Thomas O'Brien, a stevedore, residing at No. 36 Dikeman-street, went into Thos. Bulger's liquor-store, corner of Van Brunt and Degraw streets, near the Hamilton Ferry, to pay off his hands. There were two strange men in the saloon, who upon seeing the roll of bills displayed by O'Brien, went out the front door. After paying his men O'Brien started to go home. He had got but a short distance from the saloon when he was struck a terrible blow on the head that felled him to the side-walk. The next instant he was seized by two men, whom he was enabled by the gas light to recognize as the two strange persons who were in Bulger's saloon when he first went in by way of his hands. One of the men held him fast, while the other robbed him of $62. The two men then fled. O'Brien screamed, at the same time giving an alarm, until he saw one of the fugitives enter No. 42 Sackett-street. Some officers arrived almost immediately and arrested Thos. Fee, an occupant of one of the rooms, and whom O'Brien positively identified as the man that robbed him. The police were sanguine of arresting the other culprit.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

Meeting of New-York Creditors Yesterday—Attempt to Appoint an Assignee in Bankruptcy.

It was privately announced, on Thursday, to the creditors of the Bowles Brothers residing in New-York and vicinity, that a meeting would be held at the Astor House, yesterday, to select an assignee in bankruptcy. The prime mover of the enterprise was Mr. Henry J. Stevens, of Boston, who came to New-York with the object of having himself appointed as the assignee for the New-York creditors, who represent a very large amount of claims against the firm. The meeting was appointed for 11 o'clock, and at that hour about twenty gentlemen, representatives of the various claims, assembled at room No. 51, in the Astor House. They were very generally gentlemen of respectability and wealth, and all were bitter in their denunciations of the course of the Bowles Brothers, which was characterized on all hands as infamous. Although the meeting was designed to be secret by Mr. Stevens, who undertook to engineer the whole affair, the creditors generally felt that there was no need to keep the proceedings from the public. A TIMES reporter accordingly called at Room No. 51, and entering, stepped to a red-whiskered florid-complexioned gentleman occupying the chair, and asked if he might obtain a report of what transpired. As soon as the Chairman comprehended the magnitude of the demand, his demeanor became decidedly tempestuous, and he replied energetically: "No! no! no! When I came here from Boston, a friend said to me, 'You'll have to be sharper than I think you are, if you don't find a TIMES reporter walking in at your meeting,' and I replied that I'd risk it, and here you are. Now, I tell you, I don't want you in here. These gentlemen have been called together to transact business concerning themselves alone, and I don't believe they want you here at all. I know I don't, and if you persist in staying in this room, why I'll go out of it. I will have privacy. (Then appealing to the gentlemen in a melodramatic way.) "Do you gentlemen want everything you say reported in THE TIMES of to-morrow?" One gentlemen said that he saw no objection to THE TIMES reporter remaining in the room. Another said that he thought THE TIMES the most enterprising and influential journal in America, and if its managers wanted the news, he would let them have it if he could.

After the meeting came to order Mr. Stevens stated that the firm had been adjudicated bankrupts in Boston and that he represented a number of creditors in that city who were in favor of his election as assignee, and would like to have the New-York creditors give him a power of attorney to vote for them as such assignee. The creditors seemed somewhat astonished at this proposition, and began to canvass it, some in one way and some in another. It seemed more than likely that this proposition would be acquiesced in, until Mr. Albert Van Wagner, one of the creditors and a lawyer of this City, made a speech which decided the matter. He said that he was enabled from personal knowledge of proceedings thus far taken, to say—being in Europe at the time of the failure of the swindlers—that the step proposed was one of the greatest importance to the creditors, as upon the selection of a reliable assignee depended the proper administration of the assets, and also whether justice should be done to a precious set of scoundrels, or whether they should be shielded and escape their just deserts. As for himself, he was unwilling to take any steps at present; he had no objection, as yet, to Mr. Stevens, who might be a very proper person for the position; if so, a sufficient time being allowed for the proper inquiries would do him no harm, and it would enable the creditors to act intelligently, and select an assignee who would satisfy them. He was led especially to make these observations from the fact that the Committee in Bankruptcy in London seemed to him, while there, to be in collusion with, and acting in the interest of, Messrs. Bowles Brothers, with the exception of Sir Antonio Brady, who was placed at the head of the committee to give it respectability. The active members of the committee seemed to have a very good understanding with the bankrupts, and managed to save them from the punishment they so richly deserved. The bankrupts were, he said, vicious men, and clever and subtle in expedients to extricate themselves. The same was freely said of the Paris Committee, with one exception, that they were a whitewashing committee. He was determined, therefore, upon coming to this country to see to it that bankrupt proceedings here should not at least be managed in the interest of Messrs. Bowles Bros. & Co., and, without the slightest disrespect to Mr. Stevens, he counseled caution, and that the creditors defer action for the present.

Mr. E. Randolph Robinson said he represented the Japanese and some other claims, and had attached the property of Mr. Appleton in behalf of his clients, and he would like to see Mr. Stevens at his office. He thought that Mr. Appleton was liable as a general partner.

Mr. Bartlett, of the firm of Bell, Bartlett & Wilson, said that the views of Mr. Van Wagner met his warmest approval.

Other gentlemen expressed the same views, and the meeting adjourned without taking the proposed action.

The Liederkranz Ball.

The twenty-seventh annual ball of the Liederkranz Society will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening. We append an outline of the tableaux, which, we learn, are expected to produce an unwonted impression. The new scene, painted for the occasion, and serving as a background for the personages concerned in the action, is to represent a view in the Alps. The information supplied us, after a mention of this fact, continues: "In the first tableau, the curtain rising discloses the picture through the dim light of early dawn. Day gradually breaks, and the sun pours a golden flood upon the ice-clad peaks. As soon as the chill is taken off the atmosphere, two heralds come upon the terrace, and assuming airs of importance, make a preconcerted signal for the visitors to enter—the band meanwhile performing a fanfare, followed by a stately march, as the members of the Court of Arbitration enter the pavilion on the right hand, escorted by the attentive heralds, who subsequently resume their positions on the terrace. In the second tableau, the serenity of affairs is slightly disturbed by the entrance of two sentinels in Prussian uniform, who station themselves at either side of the pavilion, on the left of the stage. The band now strikes up the 'Watch on the Rhine,' as the Emperor William and suite appear and proceed to occupy their reserved seats in the pavilion. The Imperial cortège has no sooner entered than a New-York newspaper reporter arrives, riding upon a canard, (duck,) and, forcing his way past the guard, who strives to keep him outside of the show, finally presents himself to the Emperor, and requests permission not to "interview him" before the ceremonies begin. The Emperor succumbs, and the ordeal is begun. Fortunately the interview is carried on in French pantomime (and attention is consequently not distracted from the strident apostrophes of John Bull, who, accompanied by a retinue of flunkies, joins the judicial group on the right. Finally, Brother Jonathan strides to the foreground, surrounded by members of his numerous family. In the third tableau, a protracted dance is performed by Messrs. Bull and Jonathan, in which each endeavors to convince the Tribunal of the equity of his view of the Alabama question. Upon the conclusion of this dance, judgment is given and the award is made. Brother Jonathan hardly submits to the decree of the court expressed in the formal presentation to him of a white coat, on which the figures $15,000,000 are legibly stamped. As the Tribunal puts this valuable garment on Brother Jonathan, Mr. Bull betrays symptoms of disappointment and anger, while Jonathan exhibits a corresponding degree of ecstasy, and the band sarcastically plays "God Save the Queen." In the fourth tableau, the settlement of the San Juan question is next in order. The Emperor William having relieved the papers of his anxiety, steps out of the pavilion and the Prussian immovables present arms as his approach. The Emperor winks at Bismarck, who stands ready to give orders, and as he does so points to a large map, while the Prince hands to Minister Bancroft a prodigious roll of parchment containing the decision. To assuage the deepening grief of John Bull, the sympathetic musicians play "Hail Columbia." Two Indians of fashionable standing are now introduced, and presenting themselves to the American and Englishman, offer to each a pipe of peace. The reconciliation thus effected is adequately described in a comic dance between the two high contracting parties, assisted by eight sailors. In the fifth tableau, President Grant comes up most opportunely to receive the two important documents, and the joyful and faithful audience. Next, a deputation of eight Sandwich Islanders is announced. The Princess of Peace approaches, bearing all beautifully arrayed with huge sandwiches, which they carry on plates. These they present, one after the other, at the feet of the President, who, unfortunately, does not feel hungry, having but lately finished the San Domingo lunch. As the last sandwich is ceremoniously placed before the Chief Magistrate, the appropriative band stirs up patriotism by playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." At this juncture the new King of the Sandwich Islanders enters, and on one bended knee offers marriage, *à la mode*, and a partnership in his new-made crown, to Miss Nellie Grant. Whereat the instrumentalists see the propriety of playing the "King of the Cannibal Islands." At this happy juncture, and before the society reporters can chronicle the edifying offer, Columbia (in full allegorical costume, and holding a pair of accurately-adjusted scales for regulating the balance of power,) and Prince Carnival, disguised as a specimen Yankee, and unfurling a flag, suddenly emerge from within a floral bower. Their apparition is the signal for a general jubilee of amusement, and the representatives of all the different nationalities unite in singing the American National Anthem, in which the audience at large is requested to join.

REVELATIONS OF THE STARS.

Another Lecture on the Spectroscope by Prof. C. P. Barker.

The third lecture on spectrum analysis, completing the course, was delivered last night by Prof. Barker, at the Cooper Institute. Such is the appreciation in which the public hold lectures of this character, that by 7½ o'clock there was hardly standing room in the large hall. The lecturer, taking up the thread of his subject where he had left it last week, resumed his description of the protuberances around the sun, and a brilliant picture of the sun, with its corona, was thrown on the screen. He called attention to its resemblance to the aurora borealis, and stated that there might be some distant relationship between them; that in both of them certain lines were brought out by the spectroscope showing the lines resembling iron, but that there was a doubt whether they were iron, but that probably there might exist a substance which chemical analysis might yet fix for us which accompanied iron, though as yet, even in meteoric stones, we had not been able to eliminate it. Since planets shine with reflected light, we should expect to find in them the same substances by the spectroscope as we did in the sun, but in comets, as they shine by their own light, we ought to discover special substances. Comets by the spectroscope gave carbon as being present, but in the most attenuated form, and to explain this, giving the bulk of a large comet thousands on thousands of miles of length, he declared that if reduced to solid carbon its quantity could be covered by a hat. In searching for the peculiar elements in the stars, Prof. Barker spoke of the immense difficulties which beset this study, and the wonder was how much we already know of them. Their light is feeble, only a glimmering light, and to be studied but for a few days only in the year. It is to Mr. Huggins, a laborious English amateur, who, working with an American instrument, that we owe what knowledge has yet been given to the world on this difficult subject. Two stars, Aldebran and Betelgues, have been carefully observed by Mr. Huggins by means of the spectroscope. In Aldebran are nine elements, and in the other six elements, but in the latter there is no hydrogen. We are prone when looking at the firmament to wonder if stars are peopled. But if Betelgues has no hydrogen there can be no water there, therefore we can hardly imagine it to be habitable. Sirius had also been observed, whose light takes twenty-one years to reach us traveling at the rate of 185,000 miles a second, yet we have been able to assert the elements of its composition.

The exceedingly intricate subject of the measurements of progression of stars by means of the spectroscope, was explained, depending on the variations of certain lines. The difference in the quality and quantity of the color in the stars was then noted. Prof. Barker mentioned that in 1866, in the constellation of the Northern Crown, a star of a minor magnitude suddenly assumed the apparent size of one of the first magnitude. The spectroscope showed Mr. Huggins that it was due to a real conflagration of hydrogen in that peculiar star; that, after awhile, this star shrank back again and became a minor luminary once more. The lecturer somewhat startled his audience by informing them that should ever a similar event occur in the sun, our little sphere, the world, would be dried up instantly, like a drop of water. Hope was thus indicated Prof. Barker, the spectroscope has shown us? It had miraculously helped to solve that wonderful nebular theory of Laplace's. What were these nebulæ? The hypothesis was that they were the aggregation and condensation of highly-attenuated semi-luminous substances suffused through the air; that they were masses which had lost their heat through radiation. Astronomers applied their telescopes to them, and seeing points of light there, argued that they might be stars containing solid matter massed together. Huggins directed his spectroscope toward these nebulæ, and out came the bright lines, showing them to be gaseous and not solid substances, thus correcting astronomy.

Concluding his subject, Prof. Barker, dwelt on all the wonderful revelations the spectroscope had made, how it demanded answers of the light alone, and thus had solved the most subtle and abstruse questions.

The subject was profusely illustrated by means of pictures thrown on the screen, and the audience received with loud plaudits the announcement that a final lecture would be given by Prof. Barker on the spectroscope in regard to its analysis of things terrestrial.

The Mormon Press on the President's Message.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15.—The special message of the President on Utah affairs is the absorbing topic of conversation here. The *Herald* says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished them, and repeats the threadbare argument that polygamy, being part of their religious faith, is above rightful attack. The *News* affects moderation and forbearance, and says if a collision takes place it will not be at the seeking of the people. The position of the Saints, it adds, in this crusade is peace, patience, calm endurance, and resignation.

The general tone of the Mormon Press to-day is indicative of great fear.

The power of the Mormons at Washington was deemed impregnable, but now that danger is so imminent, they are filled with consternation. In fact, there is a panic everywhere among the priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly await the results, though it is well understood that a large majority of the better class secretly sympathize with the Gentile cause, and would joyfully welcome the day of emancipation from Brigham's despotism.

A dispatch from Logan states that Charley Beeson shot and killed David Crockett, Jr., in that place, at 9 o'clock last evening, without provocation. Benson is still at large.

Fatal Locomotive Boiler Explosion.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—Yesterday afternoon a shunting-engine standing on a side track at Bonaventura Station exploded its boiler. Engineer Kelly, who was standing on the top of the boiler at the time, was thrown forty feet against a house and instantly killed. The stoker was badly scalded. Pieces of the engine were scattered in all directions. Mrs. Handregan, who was standing at a door-way some distance from the station, had her skull punctured with a fragment of the boiler. She is not expected to recover.

The Social-Evil Law in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—A number of prominent ladies of this city held a meeting to-day, at which a memorial was adopted asking the City Council to repeal all the Social-evil laws now in force, and expunge any provision relating thereto which may be contained in the new city charter now under consideration. Mrs. Cutler, of Illinois, several ladies of this city, and Rev. Mr. Fenton made speeches setting forth the effect of the law in existence, and urging the women in the city to band together and use their best exertions to have it repealed. Committees were appointed to procure signatures to the memorial.

Western New-York Poultry Exhibition.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The third annual exhibition of the Western New-York Poultry Association opened to-day, and will continue for five days. It is said to be the finest display of poultry of all kinds, pigeons, &c., ever made in this country. Nearly all the States, the Canadas, and Great Britain are represented. The hall was crowded with visitors from all classes of society, and the novelty of the exhibition will attract many persons from abroad.

Two Highwaymen Shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—A special dispatch from Sardis, Miss., says that William Boyles, a farmer, living near Batesville, was attacked yesterday by a party of negroes, one of whom shot him in the back, dangerously wounding him. After Boyles had fallen to the ground he raised himself on his elbow and shot the negro who had fired upon him, with one barrel of his shot-gun, and then fired upon another of the assailants, killing both instantly.

ROME.

Protestantism in the Eternal City—Laying of the Corner-Stone of the First Protestant Church.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 27, 1873.

Day before yesterday there was an interesting ceremony, which attracted a large number of spectators, connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the first Protestant church edifice within the walls of Rome. More than a year ago, the Americans purchased a plot of ground of the dimensions of 100 by 180 feet, in a fine situation in the new quarter, at an outlay of about $20,000. The greater part of this sum was contributed by Americans resident here, or passing through Rome. It was the intention to consecrate the ground last year, during the visit of Bishop Stephens, of Pennsylvania, who has jurisdiction over the American Episcopal churches in Europe. But there was delay in getting the site ready, and the ceremony has been deferred until this time. As the new church is to be known as that of St. Paul, the 25th of January, the feast of the conversion of that Apostle, was pitched upon as the most suitable occasion for this rite.

THE CLERICAL REPRESENTATION.

The presence in Rome of a considerable number of clergymen of the Episcopal Church, both American and English, enabled the clerical procession to make a very respectable show. Sixteen priests, including a bishop, in their gowns and bands, led by the body of vestrymen, moved from one part of the inclosure to the spot where the corner-stone was laid, repeating the Litany set apart for such an occasion. This was printed in a separate form, and put into the hands of all who took part in the ceremony. The weather was not favorable, and the number present was less than three hundred, while as many more were kept away by the bad condition of the atmosphere and ground, wet with several days of continued rains. But, by good fortune, the clouds sifted out only a few drops during the hour or two of the ceremony, while shortly after the deluge once more began.

THE CORNER-STONE.

As there was no American bishop at the moment in Europe, Rev. Mr. Nevin, the rector of the church, was authorized by Bishop Stephens to act as his deputy. It is an interesting fact to make note of that the corner-stone was sent from the Parish of the Nativity at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, out from the native rock of that locality. It was the former parish of Rev. Mr. Nevin, and it was a satisfaction to the young clergyman, who has been so active here, to receive this token from friends in the old field of labor. In the cavity of the corner-stone were placed a copy of the Holy Scriptures, American edition; the Book of Common Prayer, the Hymnal, the Church Almanac, the printed form of service used on this occasion, the design of the church, and circulars connected with the work; list of trustees and vestrymen; list of subscriptions; United States coins and currency, and copies of several church newspapers. These were deposited in a metallic box, soldered up, and placed in the cavity. The opening was covered with a brick taken from Independence Hall, sent from Philadelphia for this purpose.

THE CEREMONIES.

The Liturgy of the day opened with Psalm cxxii., *Lætatus sum*:

I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the house of the Lord.

Our feet shall stand in thy gates, O Jerusalem, &c.

The Scripture, from the Book of Ezra, "And when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord," &c., was read by Rev. Mr. Grant, chaplain of the English Church at Rome. After that, Rev. Mr. Nevin, knocking three times upon the stone, already sealed up, said: "In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, Amen; I lay the corner-stone of a church, here to be erected," &c. The Hundredth Psalm, *Jubilate Deo*, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," was then sung. An address followed by Right Rev. William Alexander, D. D., Lord Bishop of Derry, reputed to be one of the most eloquent prelates of the English Church. I give no notes of the address, as it will soon be printed in the church periodicals. After prayers and the benediction, ended this simple ceremony, but august and ever memorable, as marking the moment of a great transition in the ecclesiastical history of Catholic Rome.

THE CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

The following is a list of the clergymen who took part in the ceremony: Of Americans, Rev. Dr. Hollingsworth, Rev. Mr. Lamson, late Chaplain at Paris; Rev. Mr. Chauncey Langdon, of the Italian Episcopal Mission; Rev. Mr. Wetherill, and Rev. Mr. Schwarts. Of English clergymen, besides the Lord Bishop of Derry, there were Rev. Mr. Lefranc, acting as his Chaplain, and Rev. Mr. Grant, Chaplain of the English Church in Rome; Rev. Mr. Carter, of China; Rev. Mr. Hole, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Jukes, Rev. Mr. Wear, and Rev. Mr. Burtchaell.

EXPECTED SPECTATORS.

Last Winter the Prince Humbert gave Mr. Nevin more than one assurance that he would be present at this ceremony, if he was notified of the day. Lately it has become evident that he would not be able to gratify what was, no doubt, a sincere wish. The actual ministry as we so well know, is timid and weak, and a few days back it was clear that the King and hereditary Prince had been advised that such a step as this would be an act of bad policy. Had the Prince been able to be present, the fact would have had value as a moral demonstration, and it was hoped that after the visit to Berlin, to take part in the ceremony of a Lutheran baptism, the sovereign and the Government would have had courage enough to allow this sign of Christian good-will to be given.

A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

So much space is allotted to an account of this rite of consecration, because it is considered by all as something more than the mere act of putting down the first stone of the foundation of a place of worship, of whatever name, but as the building of a monument to mark a change from the obstinate intolerance of centuries to the enlightened religious freedom of our time. The newspapers of Rome have taken notice of this ceremony as a gratifying novelty and most hopeful fact in the history of Rome. The curiosity of the common people was shown by the greater part of the laborers on the neighboring buildings, now in progress, suspending work to gather in groups on the scaffolds and in the windows to gaze upon the unusual spectacle.

EARLY PROJECTS.

It may be added that the project of holding American worship in Rome was set on foot in 1859, by Rev. Chauncey Langdon, who is still a missionary in Italy, and had the satisfaction of taking part in this first act of practical labor. Fourteen years ago Mr. Langdon's plan of a church was pronounced a myth by his brother clergymen, and now there are, of various denominations, four or five places for American worship well established in Italy. They are centres of social and moral influence, not only for those of the nationality which established them, but also for the people of these communities. One or two of the religious societies have in operation machinery for extensive usefulness.

The Moore Tragedy—Verdict of Murder in the Second Degree.

The trial of Solomon D. Moore was concluded yesterday in the Morris County Court of Oyer and Termmer. At the opening of the Court Mr. J. J. Cutler resumed the summing up for the defense, after which Attorney-General Gilchrist closed for the State. The charge of Judge Dalrimple was remarkable for its impartiality. In the course of its delivery he avoided all reference to the evidence, and confined his remarks to the law of the case. At the conclusion of the charge, about 4½ o'clock, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and at 8:44 o'clock it was announced they had agreed. After the usual preliminaries the foreman handed in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The Court stated that sentence would be pronounced next week. The prisoner did not exhibit any sign of emotion. Throughout the day the court-room was crowded to excess, the galleries being occupied by women, and the densest interest was manifested in the case. During the absence of the jury the deputy-sheriff and state-ways were filled with knots of people canvassing the merits of the case and speculating on the probable result of the deliberations. So much excitement has not been caused by any other case since the conviction of Asher for the murder of Gordon, twelve years ago.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The tax receipts for the week amount to $146,834 67.

Marshal Hart granted 228 licenses last week, and received for fees $901 25.

The application of Rosenzweig for a new trial, set down to be heard yesterday, was again postponed to next Saturday.

The burning of the steamer Erie caused a loss of $260,000 on the vessel and $600,000 on the cargo, both being only partially insured.

No intelligence has yet been received of the missing steamer Nevada, now overdue at San Francisco more than seventeen days.

The depositors of the bankrupt Eighth National Bank, through their counsel, Mr. J. D. Townsend, have commenced criminal proceedings against the officers of the institution.

The following societies gave balls last evening: The Unland Band, the Union Association, the New-York Penny Verein, the Allemannien, and the Rheniah Saengerbund.

Michael Cassidy and Patrick Cairns, employes of the Madison-avenue Stage Company, were held to answer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of salting the streets.

George Ryan was detected stealing a bale of tobacco owned by Nathaniel Rose, of No. 761 Third-avenue, from a wagon in Peck-slip, yesterday morning, and was committed for trial at the Tombs.

James Conway, No. 541 Broome-street, was yesterday crushed between two cars at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, Hudson-street, and seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Last evening, some unknown sneak thieves entered the apartments of James McChesney, at No. 355 Ninth-avenue and stole a silver watch and two overcoats valued at $75, with which they made their escape.

Robert Emmet, eldest son of Thomas Addis Emmet, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, died at New-Rochelle, yesterday, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Emmet was formerly a member of the New-York Bar.

An affray occurred yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon of John Giefer, No. 99 Canal-street, during which the wife of the proprietor was struck on the head with an iron rod by James Stuntory, of Brooklyn, and severely injured. Clinton was arrested.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John M. Hodges, the broker who fell down-stairs at his residence, No. 483 Fifth-avenue, on Friday night. The testimony taken developed no new facts, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Capt. Allaire broke up the gambling den of Tom Shedd, No. 689 Broadway, yesterday. The proprietor, Richard Watson and Joseph Tilden, employes, and Thomas Spencer, a player, were arrested. Justice Cox discharged Spencer and held the others in answer in $500 bail each.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the valves have been placed in the gates at the new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners on the Croton River, and that the reservoir is being rapidly filled, the water having reached, at noon of yesterday, a depth of thirty feet.

At a late hour last night Maggie Price, aged nineteen, an inmate of No. 174 Wooster-street, attempted suicide by swallowing a quantity of white lead. Her condition being soon discovered, Drs. Morton and Dorr were summoned, and succeeded in relieving her of the poison and saving her life.

Fire Marshal McSpedon yesterday made an investigation into the origin of the fire at the freight depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in Centre-street, and has arrived at the conclusion that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion among the sweeps of the card-board factory of J. Jaeger & Co.

Leroy C. Shear, who claimed to be an advertising agent, was charged at the Tombs, yesterday, with having borrowed a diamond ring, value $150, from Mrs. Laura G. Darfee, of No. 41½ St. Mark's Place, and pledging it in a jeweller's store. Shear, who claimed to be innocent, was held in default of bail to answer.

The following is the report of the business in the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court for the week ending yesterday: Voluntary petitions filed—Samuel W. Lapsley, Gilbert F. Henshaw, David M. Griffin; adjudications in involuntary cases—Robert B. Macy, Edward Robinson, Lawrence Mead; discharges—Edward W. Smith.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, counsel moved for a new trial in the case of Samuel Maloney, on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. The prisoner was convicted of robbery at the last term of the Court and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but has since been detained in the City Prison. The motion was denied.

The arrival of the steamship Donau, from Bremen Feb. 1 and Southampton Feb. 4, and that of the Celtic from Liverpool on Feb. 6 and Queenstown on Feb. 7, places us in receipt of mail news from Europe later by five days than that already at hand. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star line and to the officers of the Celtic for valuable additions to our European files.

At a meeting of the Eighteen Ward Council of Political Reform, last evening, a resolution was proposed that a committee on patronage should be appointed, whose duty it should be to consult with the Alderman of the Ward, and others, as to the best means of procuring employment under the Municipal Government for workingmen who are members of the organization. The resolution was laid on the table.

BROOKLYN.

Taxes received at the Collector's Office during the past week amounted to $170,155 76.

Celeste Carbart was yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 33 Fleet-place.

In the new libel suit of E. L. Sanderson against the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, defendant's counsel, yesterday, made a motion before Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court to dismiss the suit on statutory grounds. Decision reserved.

The Brooklyn underwriters held a meeting yesterday and adopted resolutions urging the Common Council to increase the Fire Department. A committee was appointed to lay the views of the meeting before the Council.

The habeas corpus case of Kitty King, or, as she is now called, Eva Grimm, the young octoroon, whose story has been published in THE TIMES—was yesterday before Judge Pratt, who referred the matter to D. B. Thompson to take testimony to decide the issues, and report to the Court.

The following public bodies have passed resolutions of condolence on the death of the late ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch: The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Trustees of the Kings County Savings Institution, the Board of Assessors, the Oceanus Club, and the employes of the Board of Health.

Mary Brady confessed to Chief of Police Campbell, yesterday, that she had set fire to her father's house, corner of Schenectady-avenue and Dean-street. She was sent to the Raymond-street Jail. On inquiry by Fire-Marshal Keady, Mr. Brady stated his house was not set on fire, and he had one daughter named Mary. The woman is thought to be insane.

The Brooklyn police, last evening, discovered that on Wednesday night an incendiary attempted to burn the frame tenement-house, No. 299 Baltic-street, by igniting a pile of straw, saturated with kerosene, and placed against a wooden partition in the cellar. Fortunately, the straw burned itself out without firing the wood-work. The perpetrator has not been discovered.

STATEN ISLAND.

A sacred concert will be given at St. John's Church, Clifton, on Wednesday next, in aid of the parish charities.

Yesterday John Totten, of Tottenville, was held to bail by Justice Winant, at Rossville, to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of assault with intent to kill James Bailey, of Tottenville. The parties are rivals, and Totten, maddened by jealousy, discharged four shots of his revolver at Bailey, neither of which took effect.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of Kingsbridge have made up a ticket, headed by William G. Ackerman for Supervisor. The Democrats have made up their slate as follows: For Supervisor, Patrick Brown; Town Clerk, John Campbell; Justices of the Peace, Joseph Burns, Richard Tierney, Walter Kelly, and Henry W. Murray.

At the meeting of the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, held on Friday evening, a committee of twenty citizens was appointed to examine the territory proposed to be included within the incorporated limits, define the boundary lines, and obtain information in regard to the feasibility and desirability of securing an act of incorporation.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday evening John Glenn and Wm. Donohue, fishermen, residing at New-Suffolk, started in a small sculop-boat from Mattituck for their home. The same evening the boat was found bottom up and the men missing. Both men leave families at Suffolk in a destitute condition.

During the past year the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island made parochial contributions to the amount of $238,750 54, of which Kings County, including Brooklyn, gave $201,121 61; Queens County, $26,099 80; Suffolk County, $12,004 93. Grace Church, Brooklyn, gave $61,321 92.

NEW-JERSEY.

The White Star steamer Baltic sailed, yesterday, from Jersey City, with 150 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

The Bremen steamer America sailed from Hoboken, yesterday, with seventy-one passengers and $200,000 in specie.

The resignation of Gen. Runyon as commander of the New-Jersey State militia is in the hands of Gov. Parker, awaiting acceptance.

It is rumored that Judge Packer, of Manch Chunk, in connection with other capitalists, proposes to erect a number of iron furnaces at Jersey City, near the terminus of the Midland Railroad